THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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WAYWARD WAIFS.

NATURE'S BLOCKADE OF SNOW.

Frozen to Death—Two Men Drowned—Killed His Man—Shot Through the Lung—Mrs. Malinda Mack Convicted—A Peoria Young Man—Jumped the Track.

CHICAGO, December 26.—The trial of Mrs. Malinda Mack, indicted with her hired man, Frank Dickerson, for the murder of her husband, closed this morning, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty with the extreme penalty of the law—imprisonment in the state prison for life. Dickerson will be tried later. He turned state's evidence during trial, and testified that Mrs. Mack had killed her husband with a stick of fire-wood, and persuaded him (Dickerson) to help her carry his body to the barn, where it was placed under a horse's feet and the animal backed over the body several times to give it the appearance of having been kicked to death. He also swore that improper relations had existed between himself and Mrs. Mack for several months.

Charles L. Otto, a jeweler, at Peoria, Ill., reported to the police there that he had been robbed of $2,800 in cash and $10,000 worth of goods. An investigation of the case indicated that Otto himself was the thief, and he was arrested. His brother is being held as an accomplice. Otto is a young German, who had moved in the best German society in Peoria.

Six of the most valuable business houses, of Gardner, Illinois, were destroyed by fire this morning. It was supposed to be an incendiary.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 26.—Ex-Congressman Owen Jones started from his residence at Wynnewood, on the Pennsylvania railroad last night to visit a neighbor and was found before midnight frozen to death by the roadside. Deceased represented the fifth Pennsylvania district in the thirty-fifth congress.

An engine of a freight train on the Lehigh Valley railroad, returning to Haselton to forthicken this morning, while rounding a sharp curve in a cut, jumped the track, falling over on its side, killing Fireman Dominick O'Donnell and Brakeman John Bainbridge, and badly scalding Engineer Casper Grelie and Mr. Sewell, a trackman.

OSWEGO, N. Y., December 26.—The flats in the northern suburbs of Fulton are flooded by an accumulation of ice one mile below the village. There are about 100 families living on the flats, all of whose houses are surrounded by water, it being in some cases up to the first floors. Upwards of fifty families vacated their dwellings yesterday, a great many having been cared for by the poor-master. The gas-works and other buildings are submerged.

A snow plow and three engines on the New York and Oswego Midland railroad ran off the track near Fulton this morning, and Orville Page, an employee, was killed, and Eli Ellis, a laborer, had his legs broken and he cannot recover. The Rome Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad is under a snow blockade and no trains are moving to-day.

NASHVILLE, December 26.—Thomas Moran severely cut Tom Copeland in the head last night. Copeland was arrested on the charge of malicious mischief, in bursting in the side of a house, and was committed to jail.

BOSTON, December 26.—Last night Ezra Wilson killed his wife, from whom he had been separated, and then himself.

PORT NEUF, Quebec, December 26.—The ice in the river broke last night, carrying away twenty-seven fishing cabins and two men.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—The Globe-Democrat's St. Joseph, Missouri, special says that the wholesale millinery, hat and cap store of Lockwood & Co. was damaged by fire to the extent about $35,000 this afternoon. Insured.

CAIRO, ILL., December 25.—Burt Brooks shot William Rankin to-day through the lung. The wound will probably prove fatal. Both are colored. Brooks resisted arrest until after an exchange of shots with the police and a wound in the thigh from an officer.

NEW YORK, December 25.—In a fight to-night at 16 Baxter street, John Brown killed John Regallia. Brown and his companion were arrested.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., December 25.—Evan Vanmeter, in an altercation with an unknown man at Glendale last night, received several slashes with a large knife in the hands of his antagonist, one reaching from the right shoulder to the left hip; another across the abdomen, laying open his bowels. His wounds were sewed up, but his condition is precarious.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Henry Baer, convicted of obtaining twenty-eight bales of tobacco from Seymour & Co., under false representations, that his firm was solvent, was sentenced to-day in the court of over and terminer. Eloquent appeals for mercy were made on the ground of previous respectability. Judge Davis sentenced him to the penitentiary six months and a fine of $4,000, about the value of the tobacco.

The St. Louis express on the New York Central, with way mails, due here this forenoon, was reported eight hours late, owing to snow blockade. It is doubtful if any through trains will arrive over that route to-day. Unless there is an assurance that the Central road is clear to-night the mails will be sent by some other route.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BUFFALO, December 27.—The storm subsided early yesterday morning. The embargo upon all trunk lines has been removed and trains are running with but little irregularity. Local trains are still tied, but it is thought they, too, will be clear by to-day.

NASHVILLE, December 27.—The latest reports from the revenue raid in Fentress county is to the effect that forty-six illicit distillers have been arrested and bound over to the United States circuit court, and fourteen illicit distilleries, valued at $6,000, destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27.—A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, says that on the 13th instant John Boyd killed Thomas O'Brien in a cowardly manner at Fort Wrangel, Alaska. The citizens tried him by a jury of his own selection, which found him guilty and he was hung the next day.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—Honorable Owen Jones died suddenly last night of apoplexy. He started shortly after dusk from his residence at Wynnewood, on the Pennsylvania railroad, to visit a friend's house, and his lifeless body was found about midnight, within fifty yards of that house. Deceased was about sixty years of age. He represented the fifth Pennsylvania district in the thirty-fifth congress, and was colonel of the first Pennsylvania cavalry during the late civil war.

LOUISVILLE, December 27.—The Courier-Journal's special to-night from Comptroller Taylor, in Breathett county, dated the 23d instant, says Judge Randall has opened court. Three of the Littles have been arrested; also, Alfred Gambrel, whose imprisonment is designed.

CHICAGO, December 27.—The managers of the Fidelity safety deposit vaults were somewhat disturbed yesterday afternoon by the unusual absence of George A. Blake, assistant custodian, who for some years has been the only man possessing the combination of the special deposit branch of the vaults. Up to a late hour last night he had not been found and a suspicion, which, however, may have no foundation, is entertained that he may have violated his trust and absconded. The amount of property in the special vault is a matter of speculation.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.—A dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Maysville states that the DeKalb county court-house at that place was burned yesterday morning. All the county records excepting those of the circuit clerk and treasurer were destroyed. The value of the property consumed is $100,000.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Bierhoff & Livingston, wholesale dealers in dry goods at 44 Lispenard street, made an assignment yesterday. The firm was embarrassed by real estate. Liabilities about $120,000. It is thought the firm will ask an extension and resume business.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A Couple of Marriages—The Ameer's Proclamation, Etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, December 27.—Half the cargo of the steamship State of Louisiana has been saved. All efforts to save more had to be abandoned yesterday in consequence of the heavy sea breaking over the ship. The passengers have all returned to Glasgow.

Duke D'Audriffret Pasquier has been elected a member of the French academy, vice Archbishop Dupanloup, deceased.

The Univers states that Archduke Rodolphe, crown prince of Austria, will shortly be betrothed to a niece of the king of Saxony.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 27.—A decree has been issued abolishing the administration hitherto controlling the passing forward of reserves to fill vacancies in the active army.

LONDON, December 26.—The Earl of Carnarron was married to-day at Greeystoke Cumberland to Miss Howard, of Greeystoke castle.

MADRID, December 27.—The supreme court Justice has finally condemned to death Juan Moncase, who attempted to assassinate the king in October last. The Impartial announces that a marriage has been arranged between the infanta pilar, sister to the king, and the Prince D'Joinville's eldest son.

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 26.—A telegram from Cerea, in north Brazil, reports that the deaths in the capital from small-pox number 600 daily. The distress in the interior of the province is appalling. The people are devouring carrion and corpses.

LONDON, December 27.—The Manchester Guardian says: "There are signs of the Oldham strike coming to an end. A number of hands have been obtained from the neighboring towns, and it is believed the new year will find many mills running at a reduction in the wages."

The state line steamship, State of Louisiania, which struck on Hunter's rock in Larne Lough island on the morning of the 24th instant, is still on the rock. The weather is very rough and it is feared she will be lost with much of her cargo.

The Times correspondent at Kooram says a proclamation of the ameer of Afghanistan has been discovered, dated November, 11th. It shows that he has declared a holy war against the British.

A special despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Vienna says the Macedonian insurgents are rallying for means and resources. They are being supplied to them from Bulgaria.

The reported drowning of forty-eight children at Chapelle Monche by the breaking of the ice upon which they were skating is a canard invented by a provincial newspaper.

In regard to the impending great colliery strike in Derbyshire and Yorkshire a correspondent of the Daily News at Barnesley writes that perhaps the men never before evinced such a determination to resist. The union leaders who favored conciliation in previous disputes now advise resistance. Through their efforts the deputation which is to meet the coal owners at Sheffield to-day will speak in behalf of the whole hundred thousand men who are effected.

The Standard's correspondent at Kooram says an Afghan soldier in the British service was hanged for firing to warn his countrymen of an advance of Piewar pass. Eighteen others were sentenced to terms of from seven to fourteen years penal servitude for desertion.

MADRID, December 27.—The belief is general that Moncase's sentence will be carried out. He shows no emotion.

THE YELLOW FEVER COMMISSION.

Arrival of the Members in Memphis—An Address.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MEMPHIS, December 27.—The following members of the national yellow fever and cholera committee have arrived here: Senators Isham G. Harris, Stanley Matthews, Congressman Casey Yonng, Surgeon-general John M. Woodworth, Doctor S. M. Bemis, Jerome Cochrane, Samuel O. Green, Jacob Mosher, Stanford E. Chaille, R. W. Mitchell, M. S. Craft, S. M. Swearengen, W. H. Randle, L. A. Talligant and Colonel T. S. Hardee. The congressional committee effected an organization and adopted the following:

"MEMPHIS, December 27.—Yesterday Dr. John M. Woodworth, surgeon-general of the marine hospital service, having, by a resolution of the joint committee of the senate and house of representatives, been appointed to investigate the causes and methods of preventing yellow fever and cholera, and having been constituted president ex-officio of the board of experts provided for by the resolution of congress, he will proceed to organize the same and direct them to investigate the following points of inquiry, viz.: First—the origin, cause and destructive features of yellow fever and cholera; whether or not they are indigenous to any part of the United States; if not, how they are brought to this country; what are the localities from which they come, and if found to be indigenous and also imported, in what proportion and to what extent has their presence in the United States been owing to importations. Second—the season of year when and atmospheric condition in which they are propagated. Third—the means to be adopted by which their introduction into this country from other localities may be prevented. Fourth—the method of preventing their propagation and spread when once introduced into any part of the United States. Fifth—the number of deaths that have occurred in the United States during the present year, and the expenditure of money and the injury to business resulting therefrom. The foregoing is an order of the committees in joint session, and experts will confine themselves to it as nearly as possible. Isham G. Harris is chairman of the senate committee; Stanley Matthews, chairman of the sub-committee; Casey Young, chairman of the house committee."

THE WORLD IN A STEW.

A General Change, Typographically Speaking.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, December 27.—There is trouble in the New York World office with the compositors. They heard this afternoon that a reduction in wages or the substituting of new and non-union men was contemplated, and a committee waited on Mr. Hurlbert, but got no decisive answer. At half-past ten last night all the compositors were discharged peremptorily by the publisher, and a batch of new hands marched into the places of the old hands. A strong force of police was on hand, and no trouble occurred. The old hands put on their coats, picked up their stools and left in a body. They are very indignant over their dismissal and much excitement prevails. The World doorway is guarded and the stairway lined with policemen. Typographical union No. 6 will act in the matter to-day.

The Walkers.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, December 27.—There seems to be no chance for Campana to make 450 miles in six days, and it looks as if even O'Leary wouldn't make much over that figure. Campana finished his 260th mile at 9:28. At 10 o'clock, O'Leary completed 285 miles, at which time he was 25 miles ahead of Campana, who is in bed. O'Leary remained on the track, steadily increasing his lead.

More's The Pity!

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SPRINGFIELD, December 27.—The Spring field base ball association has organized for the next season, having raised $2,500 which is to be increased to $10,000. Captain Bob Ferguson has been appointed to consult with the Boston and Providence clubs with reference to forming an eastern league of all clubs between Buffalo and Boston.

The Shooters.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The shooting tournament of the Bogardus championship match was continued yesterday. The shooting was fairly good. As a result of Tuesday's shooting, Abe Kleinman takes the medal and Frost the money, Miles Johnson the second money, E. H. Height the third money, and Dr. Talbot the fourth money.

Specie Decrease.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS, December 27—Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 12,485,000 francs during the past week. It is stated that M. Caimont, under s cretary of state in Thiers's administration, has been appointed governor of the Bank of France.

Dead.

BALTIMORE, December 26.—R. B. Bayard, of the firm of James Knox & Co., commission and shipping merchants, and a prominent member of the corn and flour exchange of this city, died this morning; aged 40.

—It is to be regretted deeply that George Washington will be hanged on the 21st of February, one day before the anniversary which patriotic Americans so love to celebrate. George was sentenced by Judge Jackson, in the Louisville circuit court, on Saturday. His crime was a brutal assault made on the 19th of October.

THE ARMY BILL.

PREPARING PUBLIC OPINION FOR IT.

Letters from the Generals Interested—The Blaine Committee Concludes to Wait for the Money—The Preparations for Resumption—Shufeldt's Vessel at Madaira.

WASHINGTON, December 25.—General Sherman has sent copies of the army bill proposed by the Burnside committee to the commanders of military departments and other prominent officers of the army. He has received replies from several officers expressing opinions as to the merits of the proposed measure. General Upton, commanding the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, says: "Congress has never showed so favorable or friendly a disposition before. The provisions for a reduction are extremely liberal, while the proposed settlement of many vexed questions is so manifestly for the best interests of the service that I hope the bill may become a law. The commander's administrations seem to be very plainly divided, and if this distinction is established, I can see no reason to apprehend the confusion of the past. The staff will become a part of the army, and we shall be able to work harmoniously in the future." General Hancock writes: "I have come to the conclusion that there will not be much harm done if the staff suffers some by the Burnside resolution. When the staff and line of an army are in hostile array, as in our service to-day, public service cannot be as well attended to, I think, as if no such state of affairs existed. I can understand why the line is hostile in the encroachments and greed of the staff for honor. But why should congress or its committees be so hostile to the staff? I think it can only be accounted for on the idea that the pressure in congress year by year, on the part of a numerous staff, has incensed them." General Schofield, superintendent of the military academy, says: "I really think we have reason to be gratified with the work of the committee, although we would gladly save so great a cutting down of the officers if possible. The mode of doing this is as liberal as could be expected, if it had to be done."

The Ticonderoga, Commodore Shefeldt's vessel, which left Hampton Roads on the seventh instant, arrived at the Island of Madeira yesterday, on their way to the Cape De Verde Islands and Monrovia. The officers and crew were all well.

The senate committee, appointed under the Blaine resolution to investigate the alleged violations of the right of suffrage in the recent elections, met to-day pursuant to adjournment. There were present the chairman, Teller and Senators Cameron, of Wisconsin, Kirkwood, Bayard, Garland and Bailey; and in view of the decision of Comptroller Porter that no part of the money appropriated by the act of June last can be used for any investigation except such as relates to the alleged frauds in the late presidential election, the committee authorized the chairman to report and ask the passage of a joint resolution immediately after the reassembling of congress to make the twenty thousand dollars appropriated by the said act available investigation; and after which the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. This is virtually an adjournment until the 7th of January.

Senator Teller, on his return from New York yesterday, found a letter awaiting him from Senator Blaine in response to the resolution by which the committee recently requested Senators Blaine and Thurman to furnish such information as they possessed concerning the matters referred to by the former's original resolution and the latter's amendment. Blaine, in this letter, which was written prior to his departure for Maine, says that although he does not assume to be a public prosecutor in the matters enumerationed by his resolution, he will be glad to assist the committee in its investigation and now supplies the names of a number of persons in various parts of South Carolina and Louisiana, whom he suggests should be subpœnaed and whose testimony he believes will justify the action of the senate in ordering an inquiry. No reply has yet been received from Senator Thurman.

Treasurer Gilfillan has written to all assistant treasurers of the United States, directing them to discontinue special coin accounts on and after January 1, keeping but one account, in which no distinction will be made between coin and legal-tenders.

Treasurer Gilfillan and Assistant Treasurer Wyman are now preparing checks for the payment of the interest on the four per cent. loan due January 1. There are over 22,000 such checks, ranging in amount from fifty cents upwards.

It is not the fixed intention of the treasury to resume only at New York. It is the ultimate intention to receive legal tenders at all the sub-treasuries if the transactions in New York after the first of January next demonstrate, as it is supposed they will, that resumption is to be a complete success. When the department is satisfied of this fact the United States notes will be redeemed at the different sub-treasuries throughout the country as well as in New York. To do this it would be necessary to transport coin from New York. In this case an appropriation would have to be made for that purpose.

Secretary Evarts returned to-day. Assistant Secretary Seward is still absent in New York.

The New York Post's financial review says that in Wall street markets dullness is the chief feature. Gold continues to stand at par, those selling it through brokers in the gold room being obliged to pay a small commission. In the money market the ruling quotations for call loans is from 4 to 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is from 4 to 6 per cent. Within the next few days a feverish money market would cause no surprise. Government bonds are weak for 520's and strong for long date low rate of interest. Bonds for strictly investment securities like approved railroad mortgages and assured dividend paying stocks are all strong.

Special dispatches to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The postmaster-general has ordered a daily mail service between New Iberia and Orange. This has been urged by the people of south and west Louisiana and eastern Texas, as well as by the senators and congressmen of those states.

A Washington special to the Tribune says: "The trials of the election cases at Charleston, S. C., will begin immediately after the new year. They will be among the most important cases that have been tried since the reconstruction of the southern states. Chief Justice Waite will preside in these cases with Judge Bond as associate. The government has made careful preparations for prosecution. The department of justice claims to have important evidence. The friends of Senator Blaine say he will respond to the invitation of the Teller committee, appointed under his resolution, and will supply names of the witnesses as authority on which he based his statements. Senator Thurman is also having prepared certain documentary evidence and names of witnesses which he will transmit to the committee. It is also proposed to lay before the committee evidence of extensive ballot-box stuffing in Philadelphia at the recent election.

No appointment to the German mission has yet been made, nor is there any intimation on that subject further than the remarks of a close personal friend of the president who says that the president will make no appointment without consulting Mr. Evarts; that if it shall be determined to make the selection from Pennsylvania, Governor Hartranft may be appointed; if from the distant west, Ex-Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, and if from New York Ex-Governor Fenton is likely to be preferred, though this cannot be said with as much probability as in the other two cases. The gentleman added that there are among those whose names had been published in connection with the mission, gentlemen who will receive no executive consideration, and that several days may elapse before anything definite can be known upon the subject.

Political Power of the South.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, in conversation the other day concerning the recent debate on the Blaine resolution, remarked:

I would like to call the Herald's attention to the inaccuracy of the statements as to the unjust increase and predominance of political power of the south. It has been affirmed that "thirty-five of these representatives were assigned to the southern states by reason of the colored population," under the late constitutional amendments. But three-fifths of the "colored population of the southern states" have been represented in this government almost from its foundation. Whether that representation was right or wrong, fair or unfair, just or unjust to the other sections of the union, we need not now consider. It is an important fact in this discussion, which has been adroitly kept out of view in the effort to create a "solid north."

The census of 1870 places the colored population in the south at 4,485,478; three-fifths of that number would be 2,691,285, which were entitled to representation under the old constitution; so that 1,794,193 would be the increase made by the enfranchisement of the negroes under the late amendments to the constitution.

This number reduced by the then apportionment would give us only thirteen representatives as representing the increased political power of the south, instead of thirty-five, a considerable whittling down of the published statement.

In the year 1860 the late slaveholding states contributed to the electoral college 120 members. In 1870 the same states had in the electoral college 138 members. Deduct two for the senators from West Virginia and you have 136, 16 more than in 1860. But if you turn to the state of Missouri alone you find that the white population increased in the decade between 1860 and 1870, 538,793, while the colored population decreased 432. This increase of the white population will account for the difference of three in my former estimate and shows the increase by reason of the enfranchisement of the colored population to be 13 instead of 35.

Furthermore, the gentlemen who wish for a new sectional agitation profess to be astonished at the great change in the party vote in South Carolina. But northern men ought to remember that in our state the republican administration was overthrown in 1876; the democrats had been in power for eighteen months, and in that time they had made vitally important reforms, of which a single example will give you an idea. The total legislative expenses under the corrupt and wasteful republican administration were in 1870-1, in round numbers, $822,000; in 1871-2, $1,533,000; in 1872-3, $908,000; in 1873-4, $922,000, and in 1877, under the democratic administration, they were at once reduced to $84,006. Not only this, but the people, relieved of robbery and taxation, were satisfied, white as well as black. The negroes are secure in all their rights. They have returned to industry from the unceasing political excitement and are comfortable.

A letter which I show you from the superintendent of instruction shows that the attendance of colored children at the public schools in the state has increased under the democratic administration nearly thirteen per cent. over the attendance under the republican administration. Nor was this all. The republicans had no state ticket in the field; they were disorganized; the colored men, who must be allowed by the northern men to have some sense, saw the great improvement in local administration; and besides this they were dissatisfied with the republican candidates for some peculiar reasons. For instance, in the case of Rainey, running for congress—he is a man of color, who is disliked by his people, because, as they say, he really lives in Connecticut and keeps his family there, away from the association with the people whom he expects to vote for him.

All these causes combined are surely sufficient to account for no political change which is, after all, no greater than has happened in many northern states, nor more sudden, as these instances which I will give you will show: In 1872 Massachusetts gave a republican majority of 74,274, but two years after a democratic majority of 7,032—a change of 81,306 votes. Ohio went republican in 1872 by 37,531 and democratic in 1874 by 47,202—a change of 84,733 votes. New York went republican in in 1872 by 55,451 and democratic in 1874 by 50,317—a change of 105,768 votes. Pennsylvania gave in 1872, 137,748 republican majority and two years after 4,679 democratic—a change of 142,427 votes. Indiana went republican in 1872 by 22,507 and democratic in 1874 by 17,292—a change of 39,799. And yet in not one of these states had the voters a title of the reasons for the great change in opinion which notoriously exist in South Carolina.

THE CATHOLIC FAIR.

The Opening Night—A Good Prospect Ahead.

The Catholic fair opened last night in the vacant store in the Markham house, and presented quite a pleasant spectacle. The articles on exhibition were many and attractive, and the tables were elegantly fitted up. The confusion of the first night, of course, prevailed, and it will require another day to place everything in smooth running order. The ladies in charge have had a difficult task in attending to the usual Christmas festivities at home, and at the same time doing as much as they have in fixing up the fair.

The attendance was not large, owing to the very inclement weather and the impossibility of locomotion on the streets. The candidates, however, were out in force, and promise to make matters lively from now on.

The fair will now be held every night until further notice, and will be sure to prove a success.

The Phenix.

Milton Nobles was peculiarly complimented in receiving a larger audience in Atlanta the second night he appeared here than had greeted him on the first. Last night he appeared in the "Phenix," his best performance, and that on which his reputation chiefly rests. The play depends for its interest on the trappings of the stage and incidents of peculiar danger and terror Yet there is much that is true to life, much genuine wit and many admirable sentiments well expressed. Nobles acts his part admirably. His burlesque on modern blood and thunder stories where the "villain still pursues her" with four bullets in his brain and two in his heart, is a fine specimen of real humor. We can but commend the quiet of Mr. Nobles's manner and that toning down of his manner to the measure of nature. It presents a pleasing contrast to the usual rant and tear of actors in such plays.

Mr. Schwartz, last night, quite took the audience as "Moses Solomons," and in every word and action he was laughable.

He ranks high as a comedian. Mr. John Somers did his part of "Tom Fergus" very well indeed.

Miss Amy Lee was as sprightly as a cricket in her role of "Katie Moran." She is a very young actress of very bright promise.

Miss Burt received several compliments of applause in her representation of the part of "Sadie."

The violinist of the orchestra, Mr. Florence, received an encore on a beautiful solo between the acts.

Miss Jennie Hughes.

We are gratified to announce that Miss Jennie Hughes, the celebrated sensational artiste, has been induced to pay Atlanta a visit, opening at the opera house next Monday evening in the great play of "The French Spy," supported by a very strong company. It is not her intention to place the bare play upon the boards, but to use such accessions as will make the piece one of great enjoyment. Her troupe is composed of some of the best and costliest people, and we assure our people that her season will give them the opportunity of enjoying something far above ordinary merit. The Louisville Courier-Journal of the 25th says: "An excellent audience greeted the Jennie Hughes troupe at the Davis theater last night. The evening's programme was devoted to the specialty performance of individuals of the company, and to the production of 'The French Spy,' with Miss Hughes in the title role. The play was mounted very handsomely, and it was very nicely performed. Miss Hughes is a model of physical grace, and her acting is quite effective. The songs, dances, sketches and athletic exhibitions given were of a superior order."

Prince Fred.

WASHINGTON, December 26. — Colonel Fred. Grant, of General Sheridan's staff, has been given one year's leave of absence in order to allow him to accompany his father, ex-President Grant, on his trip to India on the Richmond,

THE CLERICAL FEE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR HILL.

He Considers the Committee's Report Calculated to Disgrace Georgia and the Democracy—Gov. Colquitt's Obligations to Murphy—A Parallel Drawn, Etc.

Baltimore Gazette's Special.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—In regard to the contest between Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, and Senator Hill, the latter subjected himself to-day to the following interview. The senator said: "In my opinion it is not too much to say that if the report of the majority shall be adopted by the legislature the democratic organization in Georgia will be disgraced and broken down and the independents will sweep everything before them; yes, and they ought to do it. If the democratic party shall undertake to carry Murphy and his corrupt ring (for he has a ring) the people of Georgia will not carry the democratic organization and ought not to carry it. Therefore that report must not be adopted, and shall not be if I can prevent it. Colquitt's moral character must be saved because it ought to be saved and justly, but Murphy has no moral character and his ring no moral nor political worth, and no party can save them or ought to try to save them.

"Governor Colquitt has been made a victim by his own good nature, by unfortunate circumstances, and by a lot of very bad men around him who pretend to be his friends, but who really care nothing for him, nothing for the democratic party, and nothing for the state or people of Georgia, except as they can use each or all for their own selfish ends.

"You can see that if he had separated from Murphy promptly when I begged him to do so, all this subsequent trouble would have been avoided."

Reporter. "And there is the point, Senator. Why did he not separate from Murphy? The reasons he gives are clearly insufficient. How do you explain it?"

Mr. Hill. "Well, I explain it in this way: In nature, habits and character Colquitt is a good man. He has a fair mind, but it is neither quick nor discriminating. He has a keen sense of obligation and for several years has been in a condition to appreciate favors. In nature, habits and character Murphy is a very bad man, but he is sharp in his line and knows how to use men as well as office for his purposes. He soon saw Colquitt's weak point and took prompt possession of it. He has most assuredly in some way brought Colquitt under obligations to him and this whole case shows his confidence in the power which this obligation gave him over the governor. He first exacted $15,000. He fell to $8,000 only after his victim—the rolling mill—unable to pay the levy, was about to give up all efforts for the indorsement and Mr. Goodnow had actually left for the north to make other arrangements. It was while Goodnow was gone that he finally traded with Morrill at a lower figure. All this shows his confidence in his power over the governor. Indeed the whole case shows that during the whole investigation Murphy and Colquitt seemed to be making common cause."

R. "Senator, you must admit that the taking of money by a salaried clerk in the executive department to influence the official act of the governor was itself corruption, and the governor admits that he knew Murphy, a clerk, was interested in that indorsement."

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Perhaps Georgia has never produced a statesman more proud of her glorious antecedents, and more determined to shield her from harm than Senator Hill. Born in that state, and educated in her cherished university at Athens, Mr. Hill has never faltered in his allegiance to his native state. Prior to the war, when he was acquiring the reputation of being one of the greatest of American jurists, he frequently turned aside from the gravity of his legal text-books to contribute toward the elevation and purification of Georgia politics. To that end he more than once took the stump and canvassed the state against such men as Toombs and Stephens, ever pleading for honest government as the corner-stone upon which our political fabric rests.

An Explanation of a Curious Matter.

Washington Capital.

A personal friend of Senator Hill, and citizen of Georgia, gave us the following as the true condition of affairs between Governor Colquitt and the senator:

Friends of Senator Hill state that he has never been antagonistic to Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, and that the sensational stories telegraphed from Atlanta to the New York Herald and other northern papers, to the effect that he had been making charges against the governor to members of the Georgia legislature, are absolutely false.

It is doubtful whether Messrs. Toombs and Stephens would have made the reputations which they have achieved had it not been for the surveillance which Mr. Hill at all times kept over their political movements. Now that he has laid aside his immense law practice and entered the United States senate, he still finds time to look after the local interests of Georgia; for when he learned, a few months since, that a dishonest executive clerk at Atlanta had been accepting an $8,000 bribe from the president of the Atlanta rolling mill, he at once demanded of Governor Colquitt that the said clerk be removed. But for some reason, strange to say, the clerk was not removed, although he admitted on oath before a legislative committee that he had accepted the bribe above referred to. Mr. Hill regards this clerk's retention in position as a menace to good government and a peril to the integrity of Georgia.

An investigating committee has made a report upon the matter, which he deems unwarranted by the facts in the case; and he will, at an early day, address a letter to a member of the Georgia legislature, setting forth the necessity of purging the state administration of the presence of so disreputable a character as the clerk in question, who was unprincipled enough to tell the parties from whom he got the $8,000, that a portion of that sum would be given to the governor, as an inducement to have him sign certain northeastern bonds.

The senator's sole motive in the matter has been to protect the governor from the damaging consequences, sure to ensue, from the retention of a dishonest man in an important clerical position connected with the executive department of Georgia.

A Man of the People.

Christmas night is not a favorable time for theatrical exhibitions, but Milton Nobles drew a very good house Wednesday night. The play in which he appeared was one of his own productions—"A Man of the People." It is a picture of rough and tumble life in New York, out of which a real hero emerges, goes to Texas and comes back a first rate fellow in every sense. There are many of those situations of danger and dash which always take with an Atlanta audience. The play was acted well throughout. Nobles is remarkably lifelike in all his movements on the stage. He plays the rough better than any other man who has appeared on our stage. His admirable action in all nations of danger is not too careless to be unnatural, but is so deliberate as to present a true likeness of the character who proclaimed that fear was "a disease that didn't run in his family." In this style of acting we know of no one who can claim superiority to Mr. Nobles. He is well supported. Alonzo Schwartz tickled the entire audience as the fat boy. He and Miss George Florence in their duets were heartily encored. One of their songs was a little "broad."

Amy Lee, a sprightly, bright-eyed little creature, played the part of "Maggie Ryder" well and gave the audience a peculiar, but pretty song.

Miss Burt filled the role of "Rose Warren" very satisfactorily. There is no objection to the play on account of its moral tendencies. Most of these wild dramas are as worthless in morals as they are in literary merit, but this play belongs to a better class.

A FAVORED BANK.

The First National of New York and its Profitable Relations With the Government — Exceptional Methods of Money Making.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Judge Kelley's resolution of the 4th instant, calling upon the secretary of the treasury to inform congress what amount of coin belonging to the government on the 30th of November was on deposit in the national banks, has led to some important developments, especially with respect to the curious relation existing between the treasury and the first national bank, of this city, an allusion to which, made by Mr. Hewitt in the house of representatives on Saturday last, excited quite a breeze among the members. The First national bank, of New York, was originated by the venerable John Thompson, now of the Chase National bank, and was, we believe, the first bank organized in this city under the national banking act. Its capital is $500,000. Some two years ago a controlling interest in its stock passed into the hands of new owners, the principal of whom was H. C. Fahnestock, formerly of J. Cook & Co., and for many years the principal manager of the New York branch of J. Cook & Co.'s business. Mr. Fahnestock is a man of great ability and shrewdness; entirely familiar with political financing—if such a phrase may be used—and on terms of great intimacy with Mr. Secretary Sherman. One of the witnesses before the banking and currency committee, he is sharp in his line and knows how to use men as well as office for his purposes. He soon saw Colquitt's weak point and took prompt possession of it. He has most assuredly in some way brought Colquitt under obligations to him and this whole case shows his confidence in the power which this obligation gave him over the governor. He first exacted $15,000. He fell to $8,000 only after his victim—the rolling mill—unable to pay the levy, was about to give up all efforts for the indorsement and Mr. Goodnow had actually left for the north to make other arrangements. It was while Goodnow was gone that he finally traded with Morrill at a lower figure. All this shows his confidence in his power over the governor. Indeed the whole case shows that during the whole investigation Murphy and Colquitt seemed to be making common cause."

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A BIG DEFICIT.

A Sample of How the Inefficient Work of Tax-Receiving Cuts Down Our Revenues.

It has always been known that the total of property returned to the tax receivers of the state was not near the full value of the property in the schedules. A remarkable instance of this is found in the books of the comptroller-general under one item. It is well known that there is a very large amount of money invested in mining in the state of Georgia. In gold mining alone there are several hundred thousand dollars invested, and the annual product of gold is said to be not less than $1,000,000 of bullion per annum. It is an exceedingly low estimate to say that there is fully one million of dollars invested in the state in mining. There are costly mills, stamps, houses, canals, aqueducts, some of them costing over $100,000.

And yet the comptroller's books show that there is only $72,000 returned. This absurdly small amount includes coal mines, copper mines, kaolin mines and all. The Dade county coal company return $40,000 of this amount, and the Greene county copper mines $10,600, leaving only $21,000 to cover all the vast mining interests of the state. We feel perfectly confident that five millions of dollars would not purchase to-morrow the properties that are returned to the state at $21,000. In Lumpkin county, which is the banner county of mining, the total returned value of "property invested in mining" is $8,800. It is generally known that the Zahonla aqueduct cost $100,000, this sum being expended merely to get water to the works. It is understood that investments of several hundred thousand dollars have been made in this one county alone since the war. Comptroller Goldsmith says that he has been trying for years to get the amount of this property properly brought up, but has not succeeded in doing so yet. He agrees that the amount is ridiculously small, and should be many times as

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Joel Sl" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 27, 1878.

THE Washington Post, of Tuesday morning last, says Mr. Stephens is steadily improving in health. He is himself confident that he will be able to occupy his seat by the time congress is reassembled.

IN the contest for the Illinois senatorship, Senator Oglesby has the lead, General Logan being a poor second, and Bob Ingersoll at the tail of the string. Governor Cullom and Mr. Farwell are the dark horses in the race.

BISHOP HAVEN has a new scheme for the promotion of civilization, of course. He wants to bring about a confederation of the United States, Mexico, and Canada. Having civilized the negro and plaed him a trifle above the whites, he wants to try his hand on the greasers.

THE trade outlook for the new year is generally regarded as promising. The Boston Herald, after studying the subject, comes to this conclusion: "It may be said that in general business men have more confidence in the prospects for 1879 than they have had at any time during the past year—or had in the outlook for 1878 in December, 1877." This undoubtedly expresses the views of business men throughout the country.

COMMISSIONER RAUM wants an extra appropriation of $75,000 to be laid out in a rigid collection of the revenue in the moonshine districts. He claims that the receipts in the Nashville, the Louisville and in three North Carolina districts, where an ample force of expert revenue officers were put at work, justly increased expenditures. He is now preparing to raid the eastern and western Kentucky districts and the eastern Tennessee district. He proposes to thoroughly overrun what he calls "the wild and desperate region" of the moonshiners.

DR. MOFFETT'S bell-punch produced, during the first year, $323,669. This is a considerable sum, but it is conceded that the little bells were rung for not over one drink out of every three that the people of the old commonwealth consumed. The trouble is not in the bells, but in the men who are to ring the bells according to law. Dr. Moffett proposes certain improvements both in the law and the punch, with a view of securing a more thorough registry of Virginia cock-tails, but there is a feeling abroad that he is dealing with a matter that neither law nor invention, nor both combined, can fully control.

THE Blaine committee is the laughing-stock of the country. Poor Jim has put his foot in it this time. Even an orthordox radical organ of Ohio says that he "took to himself the easy part of making a splurgy sensation," slinking out of the real work that his resolution calls for. The committee has adjourned to the 9th of January, or, in plain terms, indefinitely. The solemn Teller and his republican associates are preparing to excuse their non-action upon the ground that no funds were provided to meet the expenses of the committee. Very likely; for Mr. Blaine never expected it to do anything that would lead to an expense account. Mr. Blaine and his backers simply lack sincerity relative to the negroes.

THE consul-general of the United States officially writes that the cotton crop of Egypt, now nearly gathered, will fall short of the average annual yield, and that the quality of the cotton is very inferior. It is estimated that the present crop will not yield more than 1,200,000 quintals of 99 pounds each, while the exports of cotton from Egypt during the three preceding years averaged 2,900,000 quintals a year. This great falling off in the cotton crop for 1878 was caused by the lowness of the Nile last year and its unprecedented overflow this year. Two million acres, or more than two-fifths of all the arable land of Egypt, were inundated in September of this year. This inundation included most of the lands of Egypt, which were planted with corn and cotton. The former crop was mostly all destroyed and the latter much injured, as the foregoing facts testify.

A Commendable Record.

The three weeks that preceded the recess were not idly passed in congress. In the house, especially, there was a disposition to push on the bills of first importance. This is shown in the passage of six appropriation bills, a feat that stands without precedent. The six bills and the postal-car deficiency bill, as they left the house, call for $50,492,130. The senate has already added $309,800 to this amount, and will attempt doubtless to add much more in the bills yet to be acted on by it. If any material reductions in expenditures are to be effected by the present congress, they must come through the firmness and faithfulness of the democrats of the house, and we believe the people's interests are in good hands.

Before the recess the senate passed fourteen bills, and the house twenty-eight. Eight of these bills have become laws. The house passed a bill, which came over from last session, to regulate commerce between the states, and made such progress with the debate on the Geneva award bill that a day or two after recess will enable that body to reach a vote. The bill for reorganization of the army, and the bill in relation to counting electoral votes for president and vice-president, and the bill which will probably be reported for the transfer of the Indian bureau, are the most important questions outside of the appropriation bills which the house will have to handle when it meets in January. The senate will have these matters to consider as well, and it will have also the inter-state commerce bill and the Geneva award bill to go through, with the original propositions. With regard to financial legislation, members of both houses are of opinion that the great mass of bills introduced will rest where they are, in committee, so that resumption may have a fair trial, and not be embarrassed at the outset with legislation.

Sherman and His Pet Bank.

Secretary Sherman is in New York more, it is thought, for the purpose of preparing for an investigation of his dealings with the First national bank of that city than of preparing for resumption, although it is given out that the latter is the sole object of his visit. It is certain that he is greatly troubled by the disclosures of the profits which the bank in question has made on government capital. It has a capital of only half a million, and yet it has had the use, free of charge, of about $45,000,000 of United States funds. Secretary Sherman's answer to Judge Kelley's resolution shows that this pet of the treasury was allowed, as a member of the syndicate, a fat percentage on its sale of bonds, also the right to hold the proceeds of such sales on a call of ninety days, and in addition it was allowed the use, on an average, of $30,000,000 in gold a month. In other words, it was allowed to hold all the way from forty-five to eighty per cent. of the aggregate of gold balance to the credit of the government in all the national banks of the country. Of course the bank was wise enough to make this money earn interest, and the proof that the gold has been out at interest, and not lying idle in the bank vaults, is found in the bank's own monthly statement. For instance, while Sherman's reply to Kelley shows that the bank had to its credit $15,000,000 of government gold on December 1st, the statement of the bank for December 1st shows that it had but $1,000,000 of gold in its vaults on that day. The remaining $14,000,000 had, of course, been put where they would do the most good—that is, invested in bonds or lent out at interest in some other way. Mr. Hewitt, who is an able financier, in connection with the banking business, and not at all given to loose statements, and withal an earnest advocate of gold resumption, says the bank cannot have made less than $900,000, and the money value of their privilege may have exceeded that amount very considerably. The matter clearly justifies a searching investigation. The secretary's remarkable confidence in, and generosity towards, the bank may be all right, but people will feel surer of it after congress looks into the entire business.

A Problem for Statesmen.

In another column this morning is presented some figures that are startling. They go very far toward showing the depth of a deficiency that has always been suspected, but never thoroughly understood. It is shown by them that the returns of "property invested in mining" on the books of the comptroller-general only foot up $72,000. This includes all kinds of mining, and represents a line of property that no intelligent estimates would have placed at less than one million dollars.

It may be that the figures are right and that all general estimates have been wrong, but we do not conceive this to be possible. Our opinion is that in this one item of property the state loses the taxes on one million of dollars worth of property to which she is justly entitled. The figures should certainly suggest to the legislature the necessity of either framing some new law or so amending the old one that a full return of property at its full value shall be secured. Such a law is a problem of real statesmanship. It is the essence of good and just government that the burdens of the government should fall on all men equally, just as its protection is accorded to them equally. It is manifestly unjust that the merchant shall be taxed to the full value of his goods while the miner is only taxed on one-tenth the value of his property. This is equivalent to making the merchant pay ten times as heavy a tax.

It is important, too, in this time of universal economy and cutting down, when every expenditure is trimmed to the utmost, so that the state can manage to continue its solvency, that our revenue should be made as large as it can be legitimately made. The fine effect of a law looking to the enforcement of proper returns is seen in the passage of what is known as the personal property tax law in this city. This law merely provided for the stricter return of personal property, and it had the effect of raising the revenue about $20,000 for the first year, and it is said will put it up to $30,000 increase next year. If a law of similar stringency could be passed for the state it would add probably a quarter of a million annually to the revenue. But we have no special suggestions to make on this subject, for we see no practical scheme; we merely call attention to the facts that are contained in our report upon this subject. The facts themselves will suggest that some reform is needed, and may indicate the nature of the reform itself.

The Negro Vote.

We have long been telling the stalwarts and the implacables that they had lost control of the negro vote, and that such an event was inevitable. And now comes ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, a republican of long standing, and of great discrimination, who tells the country in an interview, which we printed recently, that the negroes in this state now vote the democratic ticket and enjoy equal rights with the whites. This admission, coming from the source it does, is quite important as showing the direction which the negro vote in all the states will ultimately take. It is as unnatural as it is impossible that the negro vote should be cast in the interest of republicanism. It is impossible for the reason that, however ignorant the negro may have been, the right of suffrage was conferred upon him, he quickly learned the value of his vote, if he learned nothing else, and he learned to place it where it would do the most good, not only to his immediate, but to his prospective, interests. It is utterly impossible that his vote should be controlled by the republican party, and this fact we have striven to reiterate in the ears of the northern republicans upon every possible occasion. In Georgia, as Mr. Bullock confesses, the negro vote is democratic. It will be so in other states. It is only a question of time and persuasiveness—a mere matter of quiet argument. The negro is growing in grace, so to speak. He is discovering that his only friends are those whom he knows best; he is gradually learning that he has been most unmercifully robbed and swindled by people who professed to have an interest in his welfare. They have been led to the polls bound hand and foot in the toils in which carpet-bagism had ensnared them, and they have voted as ignorantly and as blindly as it is possible for politically ignorant and blind people to vote.

But all this is past, and the sooner the republicans of the north discover it the better it will be for them. The colored vote has passed from under their control. It will be cast in the direction best calculated to aid the interests of the solid south.

Another Victory for Piegan Phil.

We have already alluded briefly to the suit of James A. Whalen against General Piegan Phil. Sheridan, which has been on trial in New York for nearly, if not quite three weeks past, and which has resulted in a verdict for the defendant. The suit, as has already been stated, was to recover damages estimated at $416,278.57, for ousting the plaintiff from the possession of the Killona plantation, in Louisiana, and the personal property thereon, on the 8th of August, 1867, the trespass being committed, as claimed, by virtue of an order issued by General Sheridan, then commanding the military department of Louisiana, in favor of one Mark Hoyt, who disputed Whalen's title to the property. Not the least singular feature of the trial just ended was that the plaintiff's counsel was General Benjamin F. Butler, who, during his own military sway in Louisiana, was grievously suspected of committing and authorizing many military "trespasses" himself. Throughout the trial there was evidently a strong undercurrent of popular feeling in New York in favor of the defendant, and the New York Times, which editorially compliments the jury for their "promptitude" in finding a verdict in General Sheridan's favor, intimates that not the least useful "moral" of the case is the demonstration it affords that with New York jurors the characteristic arts of General Butler are "much more likely to prejudice his clients than to help them." However this may be, it is said that the plaintiff is not disposed to relinquish his chance of getting a judgment for four hundred thousand dollars against the so-called "hero of Winchester," and that the case will be appealed to the supreme court. Judge Wallace ruled in favor of the plaintiff, at an earlier stage of the case, and reiterated the ruling in his instructions to the jury, that General Sheridan had no authority to issue the military order of August 8, 1867, for transferring the possession of the Killona plantation from Whalen to Hoyt, and that neither the order nor General Sheridan's official position furnished any justification for the trespass. General Sheridan's act, the judge clearly indicated, was a palpable usurpation of judicial functions, and was utterly illegal. At the same time the court held that it did not follow that Whalen, although he was dispossessed by Hoyt by virtue of the illegal order, was necessarily entitled to damages. General Sheridan might justify under Hoyt's superior title. If Hoyt was the lawful owner of the plantation and the property thereon, Whalen could not recover the value of either in an action of trespass against him; and if he could not recover against Hoyt for taking possession, it would be hardly just to allow him to recover against Sheridan for putting Hoyt in possession, although his interference might have been illegal and unauthorized. The whole case, therefore, the judge held, turned upon Hoyt's title. The question became one of dry Louisiana land titles and of inquiry into the validity and bona fides of the sale of the plantation made to Hoyt, December 29, 1866, and under which the latter claimed. Upon this point, according to the statements of the respective counsel, there must have been as much contradictory swearing as if the question had been as to the validity of a Louisiana election return, and the trial had been conducted before a congressional committee. General Butler having intimated that the government would have to reimburse General Sheridan if the jury found for his client, Judge Wallace took occasion to charge the jury specifically that the controversy was one purely between private individuals, with which the government had nothing to do.

IT is stated positively that Childs is the author of the new Grant movement. Never! It cannot be! But if it be so let us look out for snares. There is an obituary poem lurking behind this thing.

WHAT has become of Potter?

GRACIOUS goodness! Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is in the bond of old Aunt Henry Foote, the superintendent of the New Orleans mint. This is what we call delving into the past.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal announces that it "is the standard newspaper in eleven "and one-half states." Well, what are the eleven states and the one-half state thinking about? Is there no other newspaper published in eleven and one-half states? Of all the jokes of the season this is the stalest and the most unprofitable. And "the most generally quoted." Oh! M. Henri, stick to your Blue Lick water and your London remembrances. There is no excuse at all in being a villain in this country, unless living in Kentucky is a provocation. "The most generally quoted!" Now, get thee to thy lady's chamber-maid, and tell her that if she do but lie once to her gray-eyed lover, to this complexion must she come at last.

HENRY WATTERSON'S nerves are unstung. "The most generally quoted American "newspaper!" When sickness takes this shape we take it for granted that it is serious.

THE entire United States navy, composed of one tub and a tug-boat called the Richmond, have been employed to export Grant on his eastern voyages for a year or more. This is perhaps well. We should not allow our able navy to sit down and rust.

THE Courier-Journal advertises that it "is "more largely quoted by the press generally than any other American newspaper." This is, indeed, a voluminous claim. We would be glad to compare notes with M. Henri Watterson, of the Alhambra, in this respect. The man is simply fatuous. Where the Courier-Journal is quoted once by American journals, THE CONSTITUTION is quoted twenty times. This may be sad, but it is true.

THE rumor that Judge Hilton proposes to build a hotel for the Jews probably emanated from the villains who stole Mr. Stewart's remains.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE day after!

CHRISTMAS does not last a whole week, does it?

NEW JERSEY is progressing. She is about to overhaul her judicial system.

MISSOURI allows no man to sit on a jury who cannot read.

JIM ANDERSON, the champion liar, is now city editor of the Eureka (Nev.) Sentinel. We congratulate the Sentinel on having found "it."

IN his early days Bayard Taylor parted his name in the middle. He was then J. Bayard Taylor.

EX-SENATOR FENTON is being re-vamped and named as republican candidate for governor of New York.

SOME of the scavenger republicans take a mean shot at poor Beverly Douglass, even after he is dead.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, editor of the Philadelphia North American, is proposed to succeed Bayard Taylor at Berlin.

SECRETARY THOMPSON gives John Russell a free berth on the government vessel which is to take Grant on a free trip to the east.

A MAN who cashed $8,000 in coupons at the treasury on Saturday refused gold and demanded greenbacks.

IS THE printer to be bull-dozed out of the churches? One has been refused membership in a Boston church because he works Sunday on a Monday paper.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR is a sly old rat. He wants cheese added to the army rations. It should be remembered that the ex-governor is president of a dairy association.

HAYES appears to have submitted recently to seventeen interviews on "the southern situation." The mental strain caused thereby is telling on the amiable Rodgers.

GENERAL TOOMBS appears to have had quite an ovation in Washington. Greatness is always attractive, and Toombs is one of the most attractive of great men.

IN GENERAL.

—Messrs. Krupp have established the electric light for gas in their manufactories and arsenals at Essen.

—The steam heating project in New York does not find favor, nor does it progress very rapidly in any way.

—"How did it hairpin?" the young lady remarked when her "back hair" came down.

—The Washington monument will celebrate the 22d of February in the usual quiet and informal manner.—N. Y. Graphic.

—A Cincinnati porkpacker who has become very wealthy has put a motto on the panel of his carriage. It is, "In hog signo vinces."

—Mr. Edmund C. Stedman says of Bayard Taylor that no man in the country could do so much journalistic work, and do it so well, in a given time.

—The prince of Wales has become a great admirer of Gambetta, much, it is said, to the displeasure of the queen. The latter thinks it is necessary to draw the line somewhere. She drew it at Grant.

—It is a new version of Paul and Virginia that is running through the Paris newspapers, and five of them have been sued for libel, for saying that Paul de Cassagnac's wife wants to leave him. Paul sued them.

—When the newspapers of the time cease to announce "Another Pioneer Gone," the United States may begin to consider itself an old country.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

—The Richmond (Va.) State says: "Hon. T. Spicer Curlett, member of the house of delegates from Lancaster county, Va., is preparing himself for the stage. He will make his debut next fall in New York."

—The people of Utica, N. Y., propose introducing the Lockport steam-heating system, and to that end will probably form a company with a capital of $100,000 and erect works near the Mohawk river.

—Part of Victor Hugo's brains lies in the ends of his fingers. He is a good mechanic, as his grandfather was a good carpenter, and likes to put up his own furniture and hang his curtains, and could make a living as a workman if poetry should cease to pay.

—The Toronto Globe says that the American paper manufacturers are buying all the popular wood they can find in the Canadian eastern townships. They pay fifty cents a cord in the tree, and thus the farmer reaps a return for a wood that is almost valueless for fuel.

—America is unrepresented at Berlin. Now is the time for President Hayes to reward a great editor.—Cincinnati Enquirer. We are sorry, but our plans are already laid in a different direction. And then we never did care about going to Berlin anyhow.

—At Sheffield iron-workers' wages have been reduced 17½ per cent. this year. In the north of England, North Staffordshire and other points, wages have been reduced to correspond with the reduction in South Staffordshire, and from all districts comes the same story.

—A resident of Vinton, Iowa, returned for several years his property for assessment at from $6,000 to $7,000. Now he is dead, and his administrator swears that the estate is worth $110,000, so the county brings suit for $24,250 back taxes.

—An English paper remarks that, although the hunting season has set in but a month, an admiral has been half killed, a member of parliament has been badly damaged, and Lady Florence Dixie has been laid up with a concussion of the brain.

—Mrs. Scott-Siddons is in New York arranging for an extended winter season of readings. Captain and Mrs. Scott-Siddons have been away from America since the summer of 1876, and have spent almost the whole of that time in Australia, New Zealand and on the Pacific coast.

—The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal asserts that Mr. Blaine is working very hard to have General Grant put on the army retired list in order that the general may thus get the reputation of being what the correspondent calls "a laid-aside public man."

—Murphy is on the war-path with a full band. Besides the regular services of song, there is a Professor W. X. S. Leanhodny, who plays on the cithern, and another leads the choir with a seven-toned corner, and when they are out of breath, Mrs. Van Cott, who is massive, if not musical, finds something to say.

—The great banquet to Lord Dufferin at Belfast was, as he said in his speech, the greatest compliment ever offered in Ulster. It was attended by all the tory as well as liberal peers, and by the Protestant and Roman Catholic bishops and men of all parties. No other man in Ireland could have brought together such conflicting elements.

—Senator McPherson and his family had a narrow escape from their burning residence at Uniontown, Saturday night. The senator had just arrived home from Washington the night of the fire. His little son and daughter and nurse nearly suffocated, and were carried out while almost insensible. The ladies and children had scarcely passed out of the building before it was all ablaze. Being obliged to leave in such haste, they had no time to stop for shoes or clothing, and only escaped to the barn in night clothes and with bare feet.

—The receipts of cotton at Norfolk, Va., for the year ending August 31, 1878, were 429,237 bales, against 509,671 the previous year, the decrease being accounted for by the prevalence of the yellow fever the past summer in the cotton states tributary to Norfolk, which deprived that city of very heavy shipments. The total bales of cotton exported direct from Norfolk to foreign ports during the year aggregated 220,664 bales, valued at $11,108,156. In the other departments of trade the business of Norfolk was highly satisfactory.

—Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, who, on Sunday last, announced to his congregation that he had written to the pope asking to be retired on account of old age, was born at Mallow county, Cork, Ireland, February 26, 1800. He studied at Mount St. Mary college, Frederick county, Md., completing his preliminary course at St. Sulpice, Paris. He was president of Mt. St. Mary college from 1829 to 1833, when he was appointed Bishop of Cincinnati. He became archbishop in 1850. His discussions with Alexander Campbell and the orator Vickers are well remembered. His books have aided largely the spread of Catholicism in the west.

The Speaker's Sanctorum.

Washington letter to the Utica Herald.

An important place the speaker's room is. Possibly not half of those familiar with the capitol know where it is. Not the speaker's room down in the guide-books, a big, tile-floored, well-windowed reception room, just back of the chamber in which the house sits. That room is currently known as the speaker's room, but the speaker never sees any one there whom he wants to see. It is too open and accessible by half. The conferences which the speaker has at which anything is done are not held in this marble-walled saloon. It is in a little closet in a dark entry below the hall. It is hard by a private staircase. The glazed door is screened by a green baize. There is not the sign of a name or note on the door, and it is one of the few doors unmarked in the capitol. The corridor has no light, and on a cloudy day is dark. Once inside, you see a room partly covered by a carpet partly ragged. The window —there is only one—is screened in some cheap way. There is room for a straggling table, one lounge and three chairs. There is room for nothing else. If you know him you have got in without a card. If you don't know him you have not got in at all. And in such a room you find the third officer of the government hard at work. It is significant of the publicity of public life when it is unfenced by class-rank, that it is only in some such coal hole that he can get time to work. Unless he hides himself, so many people have right to see him that his whole time runs to waste. It is in this little hole in the wall that three speakers, Colfax, Blaine and Randall, have done the real work of legislation. Speaking guardedly, I fancy more of the business of governing is done in that room than in any other one room in Washington.

A Statesman's Make Up.

Washington Correspondence Chicago Times.

William M. Evarts has introduced into Washington society a new way of wearing a silk hat. He has only lately taken to wearing a silk hat. He generally wears some shabby old concern knocked in at the top, with a stiff brim. His hats have rivaled Conkling's and Edmunds's in ugliness. Within the last few days he has purchased a silk hat of the latest mode, but has disguised it under a mourning band of such exceeding depth that only about one inch of gloss is visible. He pushes this hat so far back that the crown of his head is uncovered, it is then jammed on from the back until it makes his two great ears stand out at right angles from his head. His hat is at about the same angle of incline as his nose. Lost in huge overcoat, from underneath which his pipe-stem legs appear as a feeble support to the mass of overcoat above, he has all the eccentricities of make up that properly belong to a statesman.

Mr. Toombs is Mistaken.

Baltimore Gazette.

Roaring, ranting Bob Toombs was in Washington the other day. Of course he was meat for the newspaper people. They stuck to him closely and many of them were rewarded with epigrams of a most striking character. One fellow sounded him on the Grant movement. On this point Robert declared as follows: "Well, if by the decrees of the Almighty we are not to be free for four years more from radical power, then I should say give us a full lion, not a sneaking sheep. Grant is a lion. I have respect for the man because he kills or wins. I have never forgotten how gracefully he treated Lee and our soldiers at the surrender. Grant is better for the south, lion though he is, than a sheep who strives to make a lion of himself." With all due respect to Mr. Toombs, we think that he is mistaken on this point.

The Changes of Time.

New York World.

Twenty years ago Christmas greens in a church were the signs of prelacy, and went along with a belief in the apostolic succession, and what was known under the generic name of "Puyseyism." No church of the kind known in New England as "orthodox" was ever tricked out in this forbidden bravery. Of late, however, greens have come to be considered things different. We believe, however, that a "Christmas-tide service of song," such as we report in the Westester church of Brooklyn, is still a novelty among Presbyterian churches, although from the account of it it seems to be an attractive novelty likely to commend itself to other churches of the same communion.

Better Men or Lower Salaries Needed.

Baltimore Gazette.

When an effort is made in congress to reduce the expense of our useless diplomatic service it always fails, but if we keep on degrading it as we have for the past ten years we will certainly be able to cheapen it in time. When our diplomacy is relegated to such Jack-rabbit politicians as Horace Maynard, Noyes, Stoughton and Kasson, and when such supercilious, conceited donkeys as Charles Nordhoff, the Washington news-purveyor for the Rowdy Journal, are gravely spoken of in connection with the Berlin mission, the salary of a first-class minister ought not to be more than $2,500 per year and beer.

Grant in the South.

Springfield Republican.

The great and partisan public consideration which would be most urged in his behalf probably is that his name might recover to the republican party a portion of the colored vote of the south. It is the only name left to the party to conjure with in that section. Whether such an advantage would inure in the long run to the peace of the country, the political enjoyments of the black race, and the elevation of the whole south, is very doubtful. The colored voter, the south and the country had one long and dismal experience under General Grant. As Mr. Hayes suggests, it will be "safest" to go by the "record."

Why Southerners are Lazy.

Vicksburg Herald.

There are various reasons why numbers of southern people are lazy. The climate is somewhat to blame, whisky is cheap, fine-cut, plug and twist tobacco is abundant, and last, but not least, the whittling around country stores is as good as it was ever before. Nobody is afraid of starving in this country, and if we do not raise everything we need to eat, and our governors refuse to call the legislatures to "grant relief," have we notleft the glorious privilege of growling and cussing"?

Those Christmas Editorials.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

Now the able editor is writing his goody-goody "yule log" screed—just to remind us that in these days the yule log is dug with a pick, and shoveled into the furnace door, and how at night we all gather about the stocco, breathing register, and have an awfully cheerful, jolly time of it. The old days weren't like the new.

What a Third Term Means.

Mr. Hayes overlooks the fact that if General Grant can be elected next time he can be re-elected as long as he lives. If the people will depart so far from all their ancient traditions as to call this military chieftain back to the presidency again, no political prophet can predict to what depths of servility they may descend.

Grant Again Thrown in the Shade.

Washington Post.

The men who can take $45,009,000 from the treasury, and let a banking house have the use of it, month after month, is a great deal "bigger man than old Grant," as he goes bobbing round the world. As such he needs looking after.

Send Only Healthy Men.

Philadelphia Times.

It is frightful to contemplate how many republican senators were sick last week when the Blaine committee was being put together. It suggests that hereafter a healthier kind of men be selected for election to the senate.

Either One is Good Enough.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Seymour and Hendricks," or "Bayard and Thurman," or "Thurman and Bayard," or "Hendricks and Hancock," are all possible tickets for 1880 that could beat Grant or anybody else.

Mr. Sherman is Very Busy.

Philadelphia Record.

Secretary Sherman has not yet vouch-safed any explanation of his heavy gold transaction with the First national bank of New York. He is probably too busy with resumption matters.

Needs Investigation.

Boston Post.

It is the department of justice that wants investigation quite as much as any of the state governments in the south. The department is first cousin to the old freedmen's bureau.

Mr. Conkling Ineligible.

Chicago Times.

Mr. Conkling has abandoned his efforts to be considered a dark horse. His ears are too conspicuous to permit him to pass as a horse of any color.

Mr. Blaine Should Have Used a String.

Philadelphia Times.

Senator Blaine was very thoughtless not to tie a string around his committee to prevent it falling to pieces. Some of the members have escaped already.

The Difference.

Elmira Gazette.

A woman takes her nightcap, looks in the glass, and jumps into the bed; the old man looks in the glass, takes his "nightcap," and—generally stays up all night.

Greenbacks will not be Entirely Valueless.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

Greenbacks will be received at this office after January 1. A chromo given to the individual bringing the most.

In the Front Rank.

Barnesville Gazette.

Its new dress and enterprise, aided by its editorial ability, have placed THE CONSTITUTION in the front rank of journalism.

New York's Champion Dumb Man.

Philadelphia Times.

Senator Roscoe Conkling is the great silent man. All others are imitators.

Getting Tired.

New York Star.

The republican members of the senate are evidently very tired of the splash of Blaine's oar.

The Great Harvest Year.

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

[The harvest of the year 1878 is the largest harvest which ever ripened in America. The exports of food are much greater than ever before.]

The night the century ebbed out, all worn with work and sin,
The night and twentieth century, all fresh with hope, came in.
The children watched, the evening long, the midnight clock to see,
And to wish to one another "a happy century!"
They climbed upon my knee, and they tumbled on the floor,
And Bob and Nell came begging me for stories of the war.

But I told Nell that I could tell no tales but tales of peace—
God grant that for a hundred years the tales of war might cease!
I told them I would tell them of the blessed harvest store,
Of the year in which God fed men as they ne'er were fed before;
For, till that year of matchless cheer, since suns or worlds were made,
Never sent land to other lands such gift of daily bread!

The war was done, and men begged to live in peaceful ways,
For thirteen years of hopes and fears, dark nights and joyful days,
If wall should slip, if wit would trip, and neither would avail,
"Lo! the seed-time and the harvest," saith the Lord, "shall never fail."

And to all change of ups and downs, to every hope and fear,
To mark the climaze came round the days of the great harvest year,
When God's command bade all the land join heart and soul and mind,
And health and wealth, and hand and land, for feeding half mankind.

So hot the noons of ripe July, that men took day for sleep,
And when the night shone clear and bright they took their time to reap;
Nor can the men cut all the grain when hungry worlds are fed,
So the ready Ruths and Orpas are gleaning in their stead.
All through the heated summer day the Kansas maidens slept,
All through the night, with laughter light, their moonlight vigil kept;
From set of sun the kindly moon until the break of day
Watched o'er their lightsome harvest work, and cheered them on their way.
They drove their handsome horses down, they drove them up again,
While "click, click, click," the rattling knives cut off the heavy grain;
Before it falls, around the straw the waiting wires wind,
And the well-ordered sheaves are left in still array behind.
So laughing girls the harvest reap, all chattering the while,
While "click, click, click," the shears keep their chorus, mile by mile;
And lazy morning blushes when she sees the harvest stands
In orderly files, those miles on miles, to feed the hungry lands.

Far in the south from day to day a living tide swept forth,
As, wave on wave, the herds of kine flowed slowly to the north.
Great broad-horned oxen, tender-eyed, and such as Juno loved.
In troops no man could number, across the prairie moved;
Behind, along their wavy line, the brown ranchees rode,
From east to west, from west to east, as north the column flowed.
To keep the host compact and close from morn to to settlug sun,
Nor on the way leave one astray, as the great tide poured on.
A fair-haired saxon boy beside commanded the array,
And as it flowed along the road, I heard the strippling say,
"'Tis God's command these beeves shall stand upon the Cheviot hills,
The land to feed where rippling Tweed the lowland dew distills."
So the great herd flows northward, as the All-Father wills.

—Harper's Magazine for January.

Something for the New Year.

The world renowned success of Hostetter's Bitters, and their continued popularity for a quarter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing 80 hands in that department. Ten cylinder printing presses, 8 folding machines, 5 job presses, etc., are running about eleven months in the year on this work, and the issue of same for 1879 will not be less than ten millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters, amusement, varied information, astronomical calculations and chronological items, etc., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1879 can be obtained free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

dec24 d3t tues thur sat &wdec24

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bro.'s 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" 19 feb2 deodly sat tues thur.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Florida Excursion!

VIA CUMBERLAND ROUTE!

PARTIES DESIRING TO JOIN A SELECT Excursion party to visit Florida on or about the 7th to 10th of January can receive information regarding route, rates, etc., by addressing, immediately, CAPT. J. H. MORGAN,
567 dec27 d1 w Office DeGive's Opera House.

Knights of Honor

Georgia Lodge, K. of H.

Meets this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Officers will be elected and important business transacted.

All members should attend.

H. C. HUTCHELL,
563 dec27 1t Reporter.

New Session in Dancing!

TERMS REDUCED.

PROF. NICHOLS WILL COMMENCE HIS 2d Session at Centennial Hall, 3½ Whitehall street, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 2d, 1879.

DAYS FOR INSTRUCTION.

Thursday at 3½ p. m.; Saturday at 10 a. m., for Ladies and Children.

Thursday and Friday at 7½ p. m. for Gentlemen. 566 dec27 dijan2

Stolen or Strayed.

STOLEN, AT HAPEVILLE, GEORGIA, THE night of the 24th, a dark chestnut sorrel Mare, with short mane and tail; a star in forehead; about seven years old. A liberal reward will be paid for information and return of the Mare to T. J. PEACOCK,
564 dec27 d1t Ben Hill, Fulton Co., Ga.

NOTICE.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Atlanta Savings Bank of Georgia will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 1st day of January, at three p. m.

L. J. HILL,
dec27 d1t Cashier.

$50 REWARD!

A Medium Sized Bay Horse

Was stolen from my premises at Edgewood last night. He is in good condition, has on the hip some mark of the harness, and is a rough saddle horse. A saddle, halter, bridle and blanket were taken. I will give

Twenty-five Dollars

for return of the Horse and $25 for arrest, with proof to convict, of the thief.

JOHN L. HOPKINS,
Atlanta, Dec. 26, 1878. 000 dec27 d3t

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph,
346 dec18 d1f J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

A New Saddlery House.

C. W. MOTES & CO.,

No. 96 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' AND LADIES' Saddles, Single and Double Harness of all grades, and everything usually kept in a first-class Saddlery House.

Our goods have been carefully selected and bought at the lowest cash prices, which well enable us to sell at prices to suit the times.

Our Manufacturing Department will be conducted by W. F. MOTES, an expert in the trade, and we will employ only first-class workmen, which will enable us to compete with any market South. C. W. MOTES & CO.
422 dec21 d1m

FOR SALE.

Five-Horse Engine.

INQUIRE AT CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
dec25 d1f

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

N. R. FOWLER.....Auctioneer

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, will be sold at the Court-house door in Atlanta, in said county, on the first Tuesday in January next, within the legal hours of sale, the following described city lot, on the corner of Collins and Ell

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Bill Moore wasn't in town yesterday.

—Eugene Speer went home on a special train.

—The Georgia mule is not unknown to fame.

—Colonel Gregg Wright, of the Augusta Chronicle, has gone up—the canal. This is his twenty-seventh successful voyage

—Mr. Ira Booth, of El ert county, was frozen to death recently while on his way to visit his sister.

—Jefferson county is troubled with measles. The measles are troublesome only to those who have never had them.

—Mr. John Hayne, of Lee county, killed a negro the other day. The murder seems to have been unprovoked.

—Grubb, of the Darien Gazette, seems to take a special delight in holding the sometime compiler of this column up to ridicule. What has the S. C. done to merit it?

—The Gainesville hotel-keepers haven't got done bedeviling the members of the Georgia press association for their bills yet. We move that this matter be referred to a special committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and to sit with open doors.

—We have been looking all day for a quotation in our exchanges from the Courier-Journal. We take it for granted that the able editor of our esteemed contemporary has gone off on a foreign tour. When at home, he is a very ugly man with the pen. We wish him well, but he should look after his young men who write his advertisements. "The most generally quoted!" Hotever, John Barleycorn gets the best of the best of us at this season of the year.

—Northeastern Progress: Miss Mattie Lumpkin, daughter of late Governor Lumpkin, of Athens, was married to Mr. T. M. Compton, of that city, on Wednesday morning of last week. The Chronicle, in speaking of the wedding, says: "The bride is a daughter of the distinguished Governor Lumpkin, and in her honor Atlanta was first named Marthasville. Afterwards that city adopted her middle name, Atalanta, which was afterwards contracted into its present name. The groom is one of our well known business men, being connected with the large grocery store of S. C. Dobbs, and has many friends in Athens.

—Savannah News: On Sunday night, a little before 12 o'clock, Mr. Joseph Harrison accompanied by Mr. Quinn, first mate of the bark John Bunyan, with whom he had been on a visit to some friends in the city, proceeded to the Market dock for the purpose of taking a boat to cross the river to where their respective vessels are moored. On the way they were overtaken by O'Connell, second mate of the John Bunyan, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor. On reaching the dock, they found the ferryboat on the point of leaving with one passenger. The three men secured seats and entered the boat, but before it was shoved off some words passed between O'Connell and the unknown passenger, which resulted in a difficulty. The two men clinched and commenced to struggle, which ended in both tumbling overboard. The combat was then abruptly terminated, and thoroughly disgusted at their unexpected cold bath, the parties proceeded vigorously to get "out of the wet." The mysterious passenger clambered on to a boat lying near, whilst O'Connell regained his balance in the ferryboat. After getting on to the other boat, the unknown drew a pistol and fired at O'Connell twice. One of the shots struck Mr. Harrison in the fleshy part of the back, near the left shoulder, inflicting a painful wound. The three mates at once left the ferryboat, and proceeded to the office of Dr. W. H. Elliott, on Broughton street, where Harrison's wound was examined and the ball was extracted. As soon as they departed, the unknown sprang into the ferryboat and was carried across the river. Yesterday morning Harrison was carried to St. Joseph's infirmary, where he will receive the best attention. The police were on the alert yesterday for the assailant, but up to a late hour last night had failed to obtain any information concerning him.

—Savannah News: About half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, some citizens, passing up Charlton street, discovered smoke issuing from the upper story, near the roof, of the Female Orphan asylum, at the corner of Bull and Charlton streets. They at once hastened to the asylum and apprised the matron, Mrs. Bragg, who, until then, was unaware of it. With commendable spirit the gentlemen then proceeded to the upper room on the west side, and went hard to work with buckets of water to extinguish the fire, which they found burning quite briskly between the rafters, above the ceiling at the corner of the upper room. Realizing in a short time that their efforts were of no avail, a messenger was dispatched to sound an alarm, and the department were signaled from station 26, corner of Charlton and Whitaker streets. The firemen responded promptly, and were soon at vigorous work. The fire had caught in an ugly place, which was difficult to reach with the hose, and the flames had extended along the entir roof, filling the rooms below with a dense volumes of smoke. With the assistance of several gentlemen, the firemen removed the contents of the upper rooms to the first floor and into the front room, where they were covered with tarpaulins belonging to the department, and thus protected from the water which had forced its way through the ceiling in streams. A considerable portion of the clothing of the orphans was unfortunately damaged by fire and water. At the first sound of danger, the matron gave thought to the orphans under her charge, and they were speedily gathered together and conveyed to the residence of Mrs. J. W. Lathrop, on Monterey square, where they were comfortably provided for last night. The liveliest excitement prevailed among them, and for a time it required much effort upon the part of a number of gentlemen who had hastened to their assistance to allay their fears. Trunks and other convenient portable articles were carried into the square opposite, at the earnest request of some of the lady managers, who reached the scene as soon as the location of the fire became known. Through the well directed and arduous efforts of the firemen the fire was confined mainly to the portion of the building in which it originated, and no other damage was sustained to the remainder of the building save by water. Great sympathy was expressed for the orphans, who were thus suddenly forced to abandon their cheerful home just on the eve of the great festival which they had anticipated with so much pleasure. The large Christmas tree always provided for them by the kind-hearted ladies was erected in one of the front rooms, and was partly decked with articles at the time, the usual celebration having been arranged to take place this afternoon at four o'clock. The building is insured in an agency represented by Colonel Charles H. Olmstead for three thousand dollars, which will fully cover the damage. The fire originated from a defective flue connecting with the hall stove by a long relay of pipe. The asylum was erected in 1833, but was partially burned in 1855, about three o'clock in the morning, the fire having also originated in the roof, and some of our readers will recollect that on this occasion Captain Jim Barron, the old veteran, rescued a child from the flames at the imminent risk of his life. It may also be repeated here that last winter Captain Barron met at a ball of the Washington fire company with the child he had rescued, now a married lady and a mother. The matron in charge at the time was overcome by smoke, and was so badly burned before she was rescued that she died shortly afterwads. The lady managers, in consequence of this unfortunate fire, are necessitated to request a generous public to send contributions of food and clothing to their orphans at their present residence, 111 Jones street, which has been placed at their disposal by Mrs. R. T. Turner, as nearly all their supplies and raiment have been destroyed or badly damaged by fire and water.

Lively Stock Operations.

The current of recent events has given great impetus to business in Wall street, and many successful turns are reported where immense profits are made in short periods. The most successful way that we have heard of yet for operating in stocks is by the Combination Method of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, New York. By this system thousands of orders in various sums are pooled into one vast capital and operated under the most experienced and skillful management, thus securing to each hareholder superior advantages and profits, not possible in any other way. Profits are paid at the end of 30 days. J. Jones, of Boston, made $747.30 on an investment of $100. Many others are doing as well or better. Capital in any amount from $10 to $100,000 can be used with equal proportionate success by this Combination or Co-operative Method. $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent. on the stock; $100 would return $500, or 9 per cent. during the month, and so on, according to the market. The new circular contains "two unerring rules for success" and full information, so that any one can operate with profit. Stocks and bonds wanted. Deposits received. Government bonds supplied. Apply to Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED DEC. 24, 1878.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice: Hons. Logan E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Brantley vs. Raybon. Claim, from Pierce. WARNER, C. J.

This case came before the court below on a certiorari from the corporation court of Blackshear, in the county of Pierce, created by the act of 1872, in which a proceeding had been instituted to foreclose a laborer's lien under the provisions of the 1976th section of the Code. On the hearing of the certiorari containing the alleged errors complained of at the trial in the corporation court, the superior court dismissed it and affirmed the judgment of the corporation court. Whereupon the plaintiff in certiorari excepted. It appears from the bill of exceptions, that the fi. fa. which issued on the affidavit of foreclosure was levied on certain described bricks at the kiln of Kendrick & Moore, for whom the work for which the lien claimed was alleged to have been performed. The bricks so levied on were claimed by Brantley as his property, and upon the trial of that claim the jury found the following verdict: "We, the jury, find a verdict in favor of plaintiff with ten per cent. damages." It appears from the bill of exceptions that it was admitted by the answer to the certiorari that there was no evidence that the bricks levied on were the property of Kendrick & Moore, or that the same were in their possession at the time of the levy, and that the corporation court refused to dismiss the lien proceedings because it was not alleged in plaintiff's affidavit, nor proved at the trial, that the contract for the labor for which the lien was claimed had been completed as required by the 1976th section of the Code, and because it was not alleged in plaintiff's affidavit that a demand was made for payment of Kendrick & Moore, or either of them, after the debt became due. In view of the facts of this case as disclosed in the record, the court erred in dismissing the certiorari and affirming the judgment of the corporation court.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed on the ground that the affidavit on which the execution was based was insufficient to authorize the execution to issue.

Judgment reversed.

John C. Nichols, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

DuBignon, administratrix, vs. Backer & Cohen. Foreclosure of mortgage, from Glynn. WARNER, C. J.

This was an application by the petitioners, as assignees of a mortgage deed executed by Felicite DuBignon to John DuBignon on the 17th of August 1854, to foreclose the same on the lands therein described, and a rule nisi for that purpose was duly served upon Mary A. DuBignon the surviving administratrix of the said Felicite DuBignon, the other administrator, Henry R. DuBignon, having died. The application to foreclose the mortgage was made on the 27th of May, 1874. The defendant pleaded the statute of limitations of 1869 in bar of the petitioners' right of foreclosure of the mortgage. On the trial of the case, the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs. A motion for a new trial was made on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. This mortgage deed was executed prior to the 1st of June, 1865, and the plaintiffs' right to foreclose the same accrued to them prior to that date. But it is sought to take this case out of the operation of the act of 1869 by a new promise to pay the debt, or at least by a recognition of the mortgage debt by one of the administrators of the deceased mortgagor, but it does not appear that the plaintiffs' right of action was not barred before the death of the intestate, there being no evidence in the record when she died. See Code, section 2542. It will be noted that the act of 1869 is different from most statutes of limitations, in this, that it not only bars the plaintiffs' remedy by action to enforce their mortgage debt after the 1st of January, 1870, but also bars their right to do so. The plaintiffs are endeavoring to enforce the original contract made prior to 1865; they do not seek to enforce a new contract made since that time based on the consideration of that original contract. In view of the facts as disclosed by the evidence in the record, the court erred in overruling the defendant's motion for a new trial. Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

Goodyear & Harris, for plaintiff in error.

John M. Guerrard, by brief, for defendants.

Warren & Hobbs vs. The Southern Bank of Georgia. Case, from Chatham. WARNER, C. J

The plaintiffs brought their action against the defendant to recover damages for its alleged negligence in failing to collect a draft transmitted to it by them for collection, said draft having been drawn by F. C. Jones on W. W. Carter & Sons, payable to the order of plaintiffs for $6,010.26, payable one day after sight and indorsed by plaintiffs. On the trial of the case the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict for the defendant. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the plaintiffs excepted. The question of negligence was a question of fact for the jury under the evidence, and assuming that the court charged the law correctly (and there is no exception to the charge), there is sufficient evidence in the record to support the verdict; therefore, it was not contrary to law, nor the evidence in the case. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

D. H. Pope; Jackson, Lawton & Basinger, for plaintiffs in error.

Geo. A. Mercer, for defendants.

Johnson vs. The State. Murder, from Ware. WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of murder, and charged with the unlawful killing of Elias F. Sweat, in the county of Ware, and on his trial therefor, was found guilty. A motion was made for a new trial on the several grounds therein set forth, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. It appears from the record and bill of exceptions, that Matilda Johnson was offered as a witness for the state, who stated that she was the wife of the defendant; was married to him by Isaac Highsmith since the war; whereupon the defendant objected to her testifying in the case. The counsel for the state replied that the defendant's marriage with Matilda was void, because he had another lawful wife living at the time of his marriage with her, and proposed to prove that fact, which the court allowed to be done. It was proved by several witnesses, that the defendant, at the close of the war and for three or four years afterwards, lived with another woman by the name of Rose Johnson, whom he claimed to be his wife, by whom he had six children. The court allowed Matilda to testify against the defendant, over his objections, and that is one of the errors complained of. By the act of 9th of March, 1866, (code, § 1867) it is declared that persons of color living together on the said 9th day of March, 1866, as husband and wife, shall sustain that legal relation to each other, and it having been clearly proved that the defendant and Rose Johnson were living together as husband and wife on the 9th of March, 1866, and for three or four years afterward, his subsequent marriage with Matilda Johnson was void, and therefore she was a competent witness. Although the defendant must be presumed to have knowu the law when he was married to Matilda, still I cannot but feel (knowing that class of our population as well as I do) that he was not aware that he was in fact violating it, and that he considered Matilda his only lawful wife and communicated with her as such. Be that as it may, I am bound to administer the laws of the land as I find them, and consequently to hold that the court did not err in hearing the evidence as to the defendan'st living with Rose Johnson and claiming her as his wife as set forth in the record, and in allowing Matilda Johnson to testify as a witness in behalf of the state against the defendant.

There was no error in ruling out the testimony of Winter Nesbit, a witness offered by the defendant, to prove that just previous to the homicide Matilda Johnson, and Lewis Phillips, another witness for the state, were in the habit of committing acts of adultery together. It would have been competent to have proved their general character, but not specific acts of adultery for the purpose of impeaching them.

It appears from the bill of exceptions, that E. H. Crawley, a witness for the state, testified to a conversation had with the defendant when in jail, from which conversation unfavorable impressions might be drawn prejudicial to the defendant, though not amounting to a direct confession, the defendant having sent for the witness. Upon his cross examination, the witness said: "I told the defendant of course if he turned state's evidence, and there were others implicated, and he could prove it, that he would get clear." The defendant made a motion to rule out the evidence of Crawley on the ground that the statements of the defendant as testified to by him, were made under the hope of being benefited thereby. The court overruled the motion, and that is assigned as error. The 5763rd section of the Code declares that to "make a confession admissible, it must have been made voluntarily, without being induced by others, by the slightest hope of benefit, or remotest fear of injury." According to this rule, the only part of Crawley's evidence that was admissible was the following: "Defendant sent for me about the murder of Elias Sweat; that was what we were talking about," and the court erred in not ruling out the other part of his evidence.

It appears from the evidence in the record, that Mr. Sweat, the deceased, was killed near his own house, about twelve o'clock at night, by blows inflicted upon his head, which caused his death. The only evidence which connects the defendant with the killing of the deceased, was his confession as testified to by one King, who was confined in jail with defendant under a charge of stealing. According to King's evidence, defendant said to him that "Sweat was keeping his wife, and he killed him with a hatchet and got $17.00 from the person of the deceased." It appears from the evidence of Sydboten, the jailer, that Farley Sweat, had a talk with King outside of the jail, and told him, (King) "that if he would get it (the confession) out of defendant, he would pay him for it, and he thought there would be a chance to get him out of jail." When King told the witness one day that "he had got it all of defendant," the witness proposed to him to get Dr. Lott, Dr. Folks, and other prominent men, and to take them into the jail, and for King to make his statement of what the defendant had said to him in his presence. King said "he could not do that as he was afraid to be left in there with the defendant." The defendant was confined in the jail to prevent his escape. Besides, the general character of King was impeached by two witnesses who were acquainted with it, and proven to be bad, and that they would not believe him on his oath. This is the evidence of the defendant's confessions on which the defendant's conviction is sought to be established. The 3702d section of the code declares, that "All admissions should be scanned with care, and confessions of guilt should be received with great caution. A confession alone uncorroborated by other evidence, will not justify a conviction." What is the other evidence in the record to corroborate the confession made to King? It is the evidence of Lewis Phillips, and Matilda Johnson. Phillips testified that defendant said "he did not think she ought to belong to any church, that he intended to burst deceased's head open, intended to spill blood that could not be scoured up," etc. This witness admitted her feelings were not good towards defendant, as she could not go anywhere night or day, but he was there. The general character of both these witnesses was proven to be bad and not worthy of belief on their respective oaths. There is one significant fact disclosed by the evidence in the record, and that is, that notwithstanding every one of the witnesses mainly relied on by the state for a conviction of the defendant were impeached as being of bad character, no attempt was made by the state to sustain or support the character of its own witnesses who were thus attacked, so that there was no conflict in the evidence as to their bad character.

If we scan with care and caution the evidence of the confession testified to by King, and the evidence of the previous threats made by the defendant in corroboration thereof, as testified to by Phillips and Matilda Johnson, as the law enjoins us to do, especially in regard to that class of our population to which the defendant belongs, it cannot with legal propriety be judicially declared that the evidence in the record is of such a character as to require a verdict of guilty against the defendant, notwithstanding the error of the court in not ruling out the evidence of Crawley as hereinbefore indicated, and inasmuch as the court erred in refusing to rule out the evidence a new trial should be granted. In the view we have taken of this case, the ruling out of the testimony of Nicholls becomes immaterial. Let the judgment of the court below be reversed and a new trial granted.

John C. Nicholls, for plaintiff in error.

R. N. Ely, attorney-general; Simon W. Hinch, solicitor-general; Mershon & Smith, for the state.

Jackson, J., concurred.

BLECKLEY, J., dissenting.

A witness for the state having testified as follows, there was no error in refusing to rule out his evidence on the prisoner's motion: "Defendant asked me if he could turn state's evidence. Told him he could if there were more than himself implicated in the crime. Defendant went on talking a good deal. I told him he must tell me the truth in this matter and I would come next morning and bring a justice of the peace. Defendant then asked me if he could not tell it then. I told him, no, he had better tell it before a justice of the peace or some legal officer to take his testimony down. He asked me if I would be sure and come next morning. I told him I would if nothing providential occurred. I came back next morning, and he said he would have to see Colonel Nichols before he done anything. At the time of conversation he was kind of sitting or leaning on the floor, with his face in his hands, and every now and then he would raise up and talk to me. He sent for me about the murder of Elias Sweat. That was what we were talking about. Cross—I told defendant, of course if he turned state's evidence and there were others implicated, and he could prove it, that he would get clear." Here nothing is repeated as coming from the prisoner, except three questions, and the final remark as to seeing Colonel Nichols. The competency of this testimony was not affected by any hope excited by the witness in the mind of the prisoner; for, first, the prisoner took the initiate; he sent for the witness to talk to him about the murder, and when he came, inquired of him whether he, the prisoner, could turn state's evidence. In this question, which was doubtless propounded before the witness mentioned any favorable consequence as likely to follow, lies that chief potency of the whole testimony of this witness. The free and voluntary asking of such a question, with the deliberation implied in sending beforehand for a person to hear and answer it, is a weighty circumstance in the investigation of a secret murder. Secondly, whatever hope may have been inspired was barren of results; it induced no confession; no confession was made. The prisoner was checked for the time by the witness. An interview was appointed for the next day, and when the witness returned, the prisoner announced his wish to consult Colonel Nichols, and there the matter ended. So far from making any disclosure under the encouragement held out by the witness, the prisoner reconsidered his purpose and abandoned it. His hope, if any hope was kindled, emitted silence, not criminating speech. If he has any secret to impart, he declined to impart it. 27 Ga., 640.

2. While this court may pronounce witnesses whom the jury have trusted, unworthy of credit, for sufficient cause apparent in the record, the mere absence of supporting witnesses to offset impeaching evidence on the ground of general bad character, is not cause sufficient. 22 Ga., 479.

3. The second wife of a bigamist is no wife in law, and therefore not incompetent as a witness against him. 1 Phil. Ev., 84; Roscoe Cr. Ev., 147.

4. The court (as I think) committed no error on the trial, or in overruling the motion for a new trial.

—When you have a thing to do, do it; and when you have a cough to cure, cure it, by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the safest and best made. 243

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378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

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362 july2 dtyr

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of the Castle Rock Coal Company of Georgia will be held on the Third Wednesday in January, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, in the city of Atlanta. JULIUS L. BROWN, President.

445 dec22 dtjan15

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 22½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.

352 dec17 d3m

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266 dec14,1878—d1y

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424 nov22 d1f

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170 aug30,1878 d12m

LOTTERIES.

LSL

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1879—104th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH

HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$ 30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 211 dec11 d&w4w

7th

GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky. Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1879

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$115,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the JANUARY DRAWING:

1	Prize	$30,000
1	Prize	10,000
1	Prize	5,000
10	Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20	Prizes 500 each	10,000
100	Prizes 100 each	10,000
300	Prizes 50 each	15,000
500	Prizes 20 each	10,000
1000	Prizes 10 each	10,000
9	Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9	Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9	Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,960	Prizes,	$115,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.

27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

1 dec3 w dec24&10 d weds&fris jan 3 d tues, thurs & sats w jan7.14,21,28

Havana Royal Lottery.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING,

December 24th, 1878.

ONLY 18,000 TICKETS.

$1,350,000 in Prizes With a Capital Prize of $500,000!

Full information given and orders filled by F. MASICH, General Agent, 647 dec1 d2w New Orleans, Louisiana.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Oldest and Most Reliable Agents.

Established since 1848.

BORNIO & BROTHER,

New Orleans, La.

NOTICE GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING FOR DECEMBER 24th, 1878.

Send for plans. 412 nov22 d1m

Georgia Optical Institute,

No. 33½ Whitehall Street. No. 33½.

WILL KEEP ON HAND A FULL LINE of OPTICAL GOODS, OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, Etc.,

With the finest stock of Crowned Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in the state, which we will demonstrate to be genuine, and will warrant not to become scratched, get blurred, and retain their perfect brilliancy for lifetime-use; otherwise we will furnish others free of charge.

We are prepared to insert pebble and other lenses in all kinds of Spectacle and Eye-Glass Frames at short notice.

Professor J. W. Barber, a scientific and practical optician, will accurately and skillfully adjust all lenses to remedy and overcome impaired vision.

Prescriptions of Oculists for Spherical, Cylindrical and Prismatic Glasses carefully filled.

All orders promptly attended to. 453 dec22 3m

Type for Sale.

100 POUNDS BOURGEOIS, 100 pounds Brevier, Small Pont of Pica.

Has been in use but a short time.

oct29 dtf CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head must be paid for in advance.

For Sheriff:

Please announce that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Fulton county, associated

GOLD, COTTON AND WEATHER.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 100; closed at 100.

The cotton exchanges of Liverpool and New York were closed yesterday; cotton in Atlanta is quoted at 8c for middlings.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, falling barometer, northeast to northwest winds, warmer cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, December 26, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	29.89	32	80	W.	.03	L't snow.
Augusta	29.87	26	90	N. W.	.18	Cloudy.
Savannah	29.80	45	84	N. W.	.07	L't rain.
Key West	30.08	73	95	S. E.	.00	Clear.
Galveston					.00	
Indianola	30.29	31	79	N. E.	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.34	29	56	N. W.	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.21	34	79	N. W.	.01	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.16	32	100	N.	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.08	32	79	N. W.	.01	Threat'ng.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 26, 1878.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Humidity	Direction of Wind.	Weather.
7 a. m.	30.07	29	77	N. W.	L't rain.
11:31	29.97	32	89	N. W.	Thr'tning.
2 p. m.	29.87	32	100	N.	L't rain.
4:36	29.87	32	100	N.	Thr'tning.
9 p. m.	29.87	33	89	W.	L't snow.

Mean daily bar.....29.920 | Maximum ther.....34
Mean daily ther.....31.7 | Minimum ther.....26
Mean daily humid. 88.7 | Total rainfall.....04

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
110 dec7 dlm

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Fourth Page]
Opera House—December 30, "French Spy" Miss Jennie Hughes.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page]
Knights of Honor—H. T. Mitchell.
New session in dancing—Prof. Nichols.
Mare stolen or strayed—T. J. Peacock.
Florida Excursion—J. H. Morgan.
To the public and trade—Root, Andrews & Co.
Notice—L. J. Hill.
$50 Reward—John L. Hopkins.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 27, 1878.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Sober up, boys; Christmas is over.

—Did you slip up or down yesterday?

—The courts are playing a "freeze out" game.

—Uncle Remus, as a dog fancier, is a gigantic success.

—They had a lot of turkey shooting near the river on Christmas day.

—At West End Wednesday there was some beef shooting.

—The justices of the peace issued a good number of warrants yesterday.

—Justice Butt will have an interesting case before him this morning.

—Many of the hydrants of our city were frozen yesterday.

—Santa Claus dissolving views at the First Presbyterian church to-night.

—Our merchants closed their stores almost universally on Christmas day.

—It will take some of our boys two weeks to get over their Christmas enthusiasm.

—Yesterday was the most slippery day of the year.

—Many of the saloons of our city closed up quite early Christmas night.

—A good many drummers spent Christmas day in our city.

—The sidewalks yesterday should have been indicted for disorderly conduct.

—The seat of a man's pants would make a good pair of skates if a rudder could be attached.

—Leave your hydrants running slowly during the night and they will not be frozen up with ice.

—It is estimated that not less than three hundred fights of various sizes and colors occurred in our city on Christmas day.

—The entertainment that was to have come off at the executive mansion last night was postponed on account of the weather.

—The middle of our streets yesterday was more universally patronized than the sidewalks.

—A man yesterday slipped down and then up, and as he was brushing the frozen slush from his clothes let fly a five-story oath with all the amendments.

—We believe that all of our merchants did a fine business for several weeks preceding Christmas. At least they sold large quantities of goods.

—The ladies who are superintending the fair for the benefit of the home have had a hard time of it to make their entertainment a success.

—The entertainment to be given at the First Presbyterian church to-night, for the benefit of the Sunday-school, will be a rare treat to all, as Santa Claus will make his appearance.

—A band of negro minstrels gave an amusing performance at Clint Taylor's stables Christmas day. They had all kinds of instruments, among which was the famous Georgia banjo.

—A man whose feet fled from under him yesterday, while crossing Broad street bridge, added a few modern improvements to an oath, which he measured out by the yard.

—On Christmas day a negro woman on Peters street used a large stick to such an extent upon a colored man's head that several large gashes were made by that dangerous weapon upon it. The man refused to prosecute the case and that settles it.

—It was rumored on the streets yesterday that a negro woman, while enjoying a fight with another, had one of her ears chewed off. As we have not heard anything more than a street rumor with reference to the affair, we are inclined to think that the matinee either did not take place or that the woman that amputated the ear with her teeth swallowed it—raw.

A Happy Reunion.

At the residence of Judge W. R. Webster on Crew street last Friday, the children and grandchildren, and a few friends met to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the marriage of Judge Webster and wife. Forty years ago they were married, and to-day they have around them lovely children and grandchildren to cheer and comfort. The day was spent most pleasantly. In the forenoon the children romped and played in all their youthful ardor, while the old folks related stories of their younger days. At about 2 o'clock, near the hour of the same day the marriage took place forty years ago, all were invited in and one of the best dinners it ever was our good fortune to attend. After spending a pleasant evening the friends took their leave, congratulating the venerable pair on their past life, and wishing them many long years of future happiness. Colonel H. C. Kellogg, nephew of Judge Webster, who at the time of the marriage was nine years old, was the only one present who witnessed the marriage, and it being his birthday.

THREE MEN ON ONE.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT ON MR. SMALL.

Tom Thrash, Joe Pate and "Red" Gorman Unite to Jump on Mr. Small—One Holds Him While the Other Strikes—Leaving Their Victim Severely Mangled.

Among the incidents of Christmas afternoon was a very serious assault on Mr. Sam. W. Small, of THE CONSTITUTION. The circumstances of the affair, as they can best be gathered, are as follows:

Christmas morning, friends went to Mr. Small and told him that Tom Thrash and some men with him had threatened to whip him on sight for saying that he believed Charles W. Wells stole some cotton just after the war. Mr. Small heard the same report several times during the day. In the afternoon he went to Chief Thomas with the intention of swearing out a peace warrant against the persons who had threatened him. Chief Thomas said he thought it hardly necessary. Mr. Small then asked for a pistol at the station-house, with which to defend himself in case of an assault. He failed to procure a weapon there and at one or two other places at which he applied. Just before 4 o'clock as he was coming up Alabama street he saw Joe Pate standing near Domini's saloon on Whitehall street. He went up to Pate and told him of what he had heard, of threats in which Pate was concerned.

Pate said: "Mr. Small, I'm not afraid of you."

Mr. Small said: "I don't wish you to be afraid of me, but I have never done anything to hurt you."

Pate replied: "Well, I have promised to see Tom Thrash out in this matter, and I mean to do it."

Mr. Small then went down to Heinz & Berkele's store, and Pate went into Domini's saloon. Soon after Small entered the store, Tom Thrash, who is a brother-in-law of Wells, also came in, accompanied by Pate and William Gorman, commonly known as "Red" Gorman. When Thrash entered he said he was looking for the man who said he believed Charley Wells stole some cotton, applying very opprobrious and profane language to the author of the said remark. Small started out of the store, when Thrash walked up to him and repeated his threat in a still bolder manner, and asked Small if he made the remark as to Wells. Small replied that he did, and that he did believe Wells stole the cotton. Thereupon Thrash said: "Well, you believe a d—d lie; take that." He struck Small a terrible blow on the top of the head with a heavy stick. The blow stunned him, but as soon as he recovered he made for Thrash, when Gorman caught him by the coat. Thrash again delivered a crushing blow with his stick, cracking it with the force of the blow. Small was then forced on the sidewalk by Thrash, Pate and Gorman, and Thrash again struck him and shivered the stick. Small was hurled off the sidewalk, and Thrash stamped and kicked him. Efforts of bystanders to interfere were prevented by Pate and Gorman. Mr. Small was taken up terribly bruised and bleeding.

Doctor Crawford dressed his wounds which were considered very serious at first. Mr. Small was taken to his room on Broad street where he is now doing very well under the treatment of Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland.

Thrash, Pate and Gorman were arrested soon after the affair occurred. The case was called at the recorder's court yesterday but was postponed until Saturday on account of the absence of material witnesses. We have stated the facts as we could best obtain them. They seem to sustain the opinion expressed by many who saw the whole affair, and that opinion is, that Mr. Small, alone and unarmed, was the victim of a cowardly and brutal assault, in which three men had participated.

CHRISTMAS CHIMES.

A General Observance of the Day and a Noisy Time in Atlanta.

Atlanta never had a brighter, merrier Christmas. The crisp, clear day, with its floods of golden sunshine and its pure blue, unspotted skies, came bringing gladness to all the city, sending forth its benedictions with its own brightness and beauty. Early in the morning the small boy, that reigning genius of Christmas, was out with myriads of crackers of all sizes and with his shrill voice as the herald of all the joy that the full day was to bring.

By sunrise there was a stir all over the city. The streets put on a look of gaiety. Merry greetings passed around. Christmas guns were fired all over the city. Egg-noggs were beaten and the best breakfast of the year was spread on many a table. Little ones rose bright and early and ransacked stockings chucked full by the bounteous hand of Santa Claus from his exhaustless store. The beauteous day was not brighter than many homes in which happy hearts blessed the coming of Christmas. Enmity and malice seemed forgotten in the glad beginning of the day. It was a time of peace and good will better than the later hours which brought too much of wild revelry and reckless passion. By noon everybody who could get out doors was enjoying the cheering sunshine. The thoroughfares were crowded with a happy throng, all in the spirit of the best of all holidays. The afternoon continued the gladness. Night came with its sparkling stars and its chilling air. Thousands of rockets and brilliant fireworks lit up the sky and completed the appearance of revelry. By this time the streets were rather noisy. Boys men went around in troops, and boys gloried in the shame of their "first drunk."

There were disgraceful scenes. Poor, besotted wretches lay in the gutters and disgraced this purest and holiest of days. Wild rows and bloody fights were among the incidents that the darkness of night could not hide. Somehow Christmas seems to turn loose all the bad passions, and this which should be a day of beautiful deeds is too often turned to a time of riot and brawlings. But this was like all Christmases. The fault is not in the day, but in the weakness and sin of the human race.

SACRED SERVICES

were held at the Episcopal and Catholic churches and were largely attended.

At St. Philip's, midnight services ushered in the day with prayer and praise, in which a large congregation participated. At 11 o'clock Christmas morning the regular services of the day were held. Mr. Foute preached a sermon peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. It was full of lessons from the teachings of Him who came long ago to make this day blessed to all the world. The singing was good, as usual, the songs being suited to the day. The church was quite full and the services evidently made an impression on those present.

At the Catholic church high masses were rendered with every accompaniment of fine music.

TWO SUPERB DINNERS.

At many of the private houses in the city there were dinners that would have honored any restaurateur. It was a day of dining out and exchange of those social courtesies which give to live so much of its pleasure. Our leading hotels also caught the spirit of the day. The Kimball house began with an appetizer in the form of an excellent egg-nogg for breakfast, and followed with a dinner full of the richness which comes from the "fat of the land." In the rear of the dining-room was a beautiful inscription proclaiming "Merry Christmas" to all, while flowers decked the scene.

The tables of the large dining hall were decked in flowers and adorned by cakes of the rarest beauty. The bill of fare offered such delicacies as canvas-back ducks, soft-shell crabs and a long list of others, besides a catalogue of pastry fit for a king. The royal spread was enjoyed by hundreds who commended its excellence and felt that it was good to be there.

At the Markham house the proprietor put out his best also, being ably backed by the taste and skill of that princely caterer, Mr. J. J. Beard. The dining-room was full nearly all the afternoon. It was adorned with evergreens and bloomed in flowers. The tables held cakes of exquisite finish and ornaments of rare confectionery.

The bills of fare were printed on heavy blue silk, and offered an array of delicacies which would have tickled the palate of Epicurus himself. In spite of the crowd, the attention to the guests under the direction of a capital head waiter was admirable for its courtesy and its promptness. Atlanta has cause to be proud of such hotels as the Kimball and Markham. They are among our very best recommendations to the outside world.

An Interesting Entertainment.

Miss Libbie Tuller's Sunday-school class will give an interesting entertainment this evening in the basement of the new Presbyterian church. A most delightful programme has been arranged, and an evening of real enjoyment may be had. The affair is given with a view to raise a sum of money for a charitable object. An advertisement in another column will give the programme. "Santa Claus," the true friend of the little ones, will make his first appearance in public this evening. His debut will occasion considerable pleasure to every one, and will be one of the most pleasant features of the evening's entertainment. If you want to see "Santa Claus" in reality go to the new Presbyterian church this evening.

A SERIOUS DIFFICULTY.

A Pitched Battle Among the Darkies.

Probably the most serious disturbance that took place on Christmas day was at the residence of Rev. George Owens in the fourth ward.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a party of drunken negroes, while passing the house of the above-named person, made some insulting remarks to Missouri Hargroves, a member of the family. The insults referred to caused a regular pitched battle to be fought between the drunken negroes and the members of the Owens family. The girl was beaten in a most brutal manner by one of the men and cut in several places. Her brother, Abe Owens, had a long gash cut in his head, and George Owens was battered up considerably in the fight.

The citizens in the neighborhood rallied to the support of the Owens family and soon had the pugilistic party beating a hasty retreat. Information was at once lodged at the station-house by

A COURIER DISPATCHED

for that purpose and a squad of police were upon the scene as soon as practicable.

The intruders had by this time fled across the city, followed by a perfect mob. The police joined in and a spirited chase followed. The negroes who did the cutting were finally overhauled near the rolling mill and captured. They gave their names as Jessie Gates, Aaron Gates and Aaron Hicks. They are employees of the rolling mill. The prisoners were carried to the station-house, where they were locked up all yesterday.

This morning at 10 o'clock a preliminary hearing will be had before Justice Butt, and the whole affair will be thoroughly investigated. The negro girl is said to be in a very critical condition. One of the wounds in her side is very large and may probably prove fatal. The particulars in the case, if they prove of interest, will be given by us to-morrow.

A CHRISTMAS ACCIDENT.

A Little Too Much Play with a Pistol.

Sometime during Christmas day a very painful and probably fatal accident happened to Mr. John Shaw, at the residence of Mrs. Gilbert, on Forsyth street, the details of which are said to be as follows: Mr. Shaw had a pistol which several children in the house wished to play with. As the pistol was loaded he fired the contents of every barrel as he thought, out of the window. It happens, however, that one load was left in the pistol when he gave it to one of the little girls. She cocked the pistol and then pulled the trigger and the contents were discharged. The ball entered the stomach of Mr. Shaw and lodged somewhere in his body. The accident caused considerable excitement, and together with a great deal of regret. Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland was at once sent for and the wound examined.

At last accounts the ball had not been found, Dr. Westmoreland thinks that there are still hopes that Mr. Shaw will recover, but that there is a probability that the wound may prove fatal.

Mr. Shaw is an employee of Mr. James Smith, of this city, and is a wheelright by trade. He is an industrious workman and a good citizen. Last night he was resting well and his condition is thought to be more favorable. Any further developments will be reported in our next issue.

CAUGHT ON THE WING.

Two Men Arrested on the Charge of Cheating and Swindling.

Yesterday morning a telegram was received at the police headquarters from Sheriff S. H. Pattillo, of Cartersville, authorizing the arrest of Charles J. Foster and F. T. Carton, two white men who were on their way from that city to Atlanta. The dispatch charged the two men with cheating and swindling. The matter was taken in hand by Captain M. M. White and Detective Jones, and these officers at once commenced to keep a sharp lookout for the objects of their search. The passenger train of the Western and Atlantic railroad that reached this city at 2 o'clock yesterday brought Foster and Carton. Captain White and Detective Jones were at the depot and gently took them in. The two prisoners were carried to the station-house and locked up in cell No. 1. Their baggage consists of a "let 'er roll" wheel and a quantity of other tricks of a similar character. From the men were taken $168, which will be held subject to their order. A small portion of this sum was in gold. It is thought that the men have been running the wheel of fortune, or misfortune, just as you choose to call it, in Cartersville, and that it is on this account that they have been arrested. A telegram has been sent to Cartersville giving information of the arrest of the two men, whose names are given above.

The men are well-dressed and have plenty of baggage. The sheriff will probably reach this city to-day, and will carry back the two men as prisoners. Any further developments in this case that may be published in the Cartersville Express will be given to our readers.

THE RECORDER'S DAY.

Which Comes as a Sort of Christmas Headache.

At the opening of the recorder's court yesterday morning everything and everybody was full. Recorder Milledge held "a full hand" of legal documents. Chief Thomas was filled with business, and even his long and handsome beard looked serious. A score of police officers sat in their accustomed seats, each one with a "full hand of clubs." The reception chamber adjoining the court-room was filled with prisoners, and the court-room itself was filled to overflowing. A harder looking lot of mokes was never gathered together on any previous morning, to the best of our recollection, than those who were the inmates of the reception room. For four long hours the recorder sat in his chair and dispensed law in various quantities according to the demand in each case that came before him. There must have been in all about forty cases tried. Most of them were of a very bad character. Several negroes had their heads cut, and the faces of two or three negroes looked like a war map of Mexico. Their faces showed very plainly that they have suffered considerable mauling. One of the negroes had a long gash in his head which looked as though some enemy had been trying to part his hair in the middle with a pocket knife. The evidence brought out in the trial of the numerous cases showed plainly that Christmas day had been celebrated by dozens of fights in every ward of our city.

One ward came gallantly to the front with eighteen battle-scarred veterans completely used up in various ways. The trial of each case brought to light new and interesting facts. If a visitor had any choice in the selection of a fight to suit his taste the details were brought out during the various trials that were had. To give even a short account of each case would fill up a column easily, so we shall spare our readers this punishment. When the court adjourned the officers were pretty well worn out by the arduous duties they had performed. The number of cases was far in excess of those tried upon any day of the present year, and if we mistake not, the number was greater than it was on the same day last year. The fines imposed yesterday amounted to over $100.

THE TERRIBLE ICE.

Impossibility of Locomotion—Several Severe Accidents.

It was all over the town yesterday. The streets were full of it. We mean the ice and the slippery places. Only one of our reporters managed to keepon his feet throughout the entire day. This, however, was no fault of the sidewalks. Our religious editor got a large, fully developed fall before breakfast as an eye-opener, and as an eye-opener a fall before breakfast upon a frozen sidewalk has no superior. Another fall that he fell in with after breakfast settled his hash and came very near settling him for life.

But we started out to write a few lines and give the casualties of the day as they come in order.

Early in the morning a gentleman by the name of Dennis, while walking upon Broad street, fell and fractured one of his arms between the wrist and elbow. He was carried to Dr. Willis Westmoreland's office, where his arm was attended to, and at last accounts he was doing well.

Later in the day a gentleman by the name of Jones, residing in the eastern portion of the city, near Hunter street, sent for Dr. Westmoreland to come and attend to a dislocated shoulder blade. Dr. W. responded and rendered the usual medical aid. This accident is also to be charged to the ice account.

In the afternoon Mr. Williamson while getting out of a carriage stepped upon the frozen stone and broke one of his ankles. Dr. Westmoreland was also sent for in this case, and the fracture attended to.

These notes were gathered by a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION while seated in the cosy office of Dr. Westmoreland last night, and are probably only a few of the accidents that occurred during the day. Any others that may come to our notice to-day will receive due attention in the issue of to-morrow. We heard of a good many others, but could not trace them to any reliable source.

Last night about nine o'clock snow commenced falling, and continued to come down quite heavily for an hour. When the fall of snow stopped the ground was covered with it an inch thick. This fact occasioned considerable surprise to those of our citizens who were in attendance at the opera house, and who, in coming out on the streets, saw the ground covered with a white mantle. Probably before this article reaches the eyes of our readers we shall have had another fall of snow.

A Christmas Caning.

Christmas night there was a very pleasant incident in the Markham house parlors. The guests of the house and a number of friends were present. A note was sent to Mr. E. H. Paine, the proprietor, stating that his friends would like to see him in the parlor. When he arrived, Dr. Robert Westmoreland informed him that the guests of the house desired to present him a token of their high esteem and of their appreciation of his uniform courtesy and kindness. The doctor then presented Mr. Paine with a massive gold-headed cane engraved very appropriately. Mr. Paine responded in a few remarks expressive of his appreciation of the compliment. The ladies and gentlemen present seemed to enjoy the pleasant incident. It gave evidence of the sincere regard in which Mr. Paine is held by those of our people who know him best.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF:

Eastern Circuit..... 17 | Atlanta Circuit..... 72

ATLANTA, GA., December 26, 1878.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 16. Pease et al., executors, vs. Cooper. Equity, from McIntosh. Argued. F. W. Meldrim, L. E. B. DeLorme, for plaintiff in error. No appearance, contra.

No. 11. Steadwell et al. vs. Moons. Complaint, from McIntosh. Argued. R. E. Lester, H. A. Dunwoody, for plaintiff in error. P. W. Meldrim; contra.

No. 9. Abrams J. P. vs Ryan. Rule, from Chatham. Argued. R. E. Lester, J. J. Abrams, for plaintiff in error. J. R. Saussy, George J. Mercer, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Saussy, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

A Card.

To MY IRISH FRIENDS.—Some time ago a malicious falsehood was circulated against me for political purposes to the effect that I had "cursed out" the Irish. I gave it the lie then. It seems, however, that some industrious slanderer is again at work circulating the same report. I give it the lie now.

Apart from my feelings of gratitude to you for past favors, it would surely be very bad policy in me to "curse out," or even speak unkindly of, a large body of intelligent voters, among whom are to be found some of the best friends I have ever had—men who have always supported me, and whose support in the ensuing election I still hope to merit and receive. No, my friends; the thing bears a false face, and I denounce the author, whoever he may be, as a vile slanderer. I trust that you, my Irish friends, believe me incapable of such ingratitude. G. W. ANDERSON.

December 27, 1878.

A Card.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—The fair in behalf of the Benevolent home will be closed to-night, at which time there will be an auction, and the ladies who have worked so energetically respectfully request all to come. The articles will be sold, and at low prices.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. Horace Stevenson, of Philadelphia, one of the cleverest commercial men on the road, has been in the city a day or two.

—We were pleased last evening to meet Mr. John A. Dingers, agent for the Jennie Hughes combination. Mr. Dingers is one of the oldest and most respected managers traveling, and his coming in advance of any troupe is good evidence of its being a good one.

—Miss Amy Lee, who is in the support of Milton Nobles, is the daughter of Rose and Harry Watkins, who are well known all over the south. Miss Amy was seen on our stage when she was quite young. She comes to us now in the bloom of sixteen, and with graceful manners which would honor an actress of much greater experience than hers. She has a promising future before her.

—Mr. Robert H. McCrystal, the well known tenor, was the recipient on Christmas day of a cane presented by Professor Munger. It was a neat testimonial to one of the worthiest gentleman in our city. The cane is suitably engraved, and the work is that of the professor himself. The present is a neat one, but it is not at all too neat for the gentleman who received it.

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&w1v

Brown Flour Gems.

One cup of brown (graham) flour, one teaspoon Dooley's Yeast Powder, one cup of sweet milk, one egg, white and yolk beaten separately. Have your gem pans hot, grease well, and bake in a quick oven.

A Fine Opening.

A $75,000 established trade in dry goods, with a lease on one of the best stands. Good will and so on for sale cheap.
W. E. CATER & CO.,
471 dec22 dtf 54 Whitehall street.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
Sets of Teeth $5.00 to $10.00. Fillings made at 50 cents each., at Dr. W. G. Browne's Dental Rooms, 33 1-2 Whitehall street.
601 dec1 dlm

—The Children's Carnival was postponed on account of the inclement weather. Will take place Monday, December 30th, from 3 o'clock until 9 p. m., if the weather is fine.
569 dec27 d1t

Watches and Jewelry at factory prices until January 1st. My stock is too large and must be reduced.
A. R. EVERETT, 6 Marietta St.
468 dec22 d6t 2d&3d col 4th pg

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great Statesman of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism, with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for cirular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil julp3

—The Children's Carnival was postponed on account of the inclement weather. Will take place Monday, December 30th, from 3 o'clock until 9 p. m., if the weather is fine.
569 dec27 d1t

Ladies
Are offered Millinery, Cloaks, Fancy Goods, etc., during the next few days at New York cost at Mrs. Heald's, No. 31 Whitehall street.
249 dec14 dtf

Auction at 54 Whitehall Street.
HALL & MORRIS.
D. P. ELLIS.....Auctioneer.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!
AT AUCTION!
Commencing Saturday, Dec. 28, 1878, at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.
Large and extensive stock of Dry Goods, Notions, etc. The entire stock of W. E. Cater & Co., No. 54 Whitehall street, will be sold without reserve or limit. Sales to be continued from day to day.
531 dec24 dlw

Not Medicine but Food.
The fall and early winter season is the harvest time of hacking coughs and debilitating forms of Catarrh, just as the later spring is the seed time of malarial fevers. To know a certain cure of the one, and a preventive of the other, is to have within our reach the most inestimable blessing of the period. We do know them, for these really marvelous properties are combined in SCOTT'S EMULSION OF THE OIL with the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

There is no form of physical waste and prostrated vitality, that a bountiful use of the Emulsion, will not change to glowing health and full life and vigor, and then it is not a disagreeable medicine, but the most delightful kind of food.
415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wky3m

Bargains! Bargains!!
Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer immense bargains in Ladies' Black Beaver Cloaks; also, in Blankets, Dress Goods, Silks, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, and particular attention is drawn to their great bargains in Carpets. dec15 tf

WATCHES.
We have on sale the largest stock of fine Watches ever opened in this city, at the lowest prices that prevail. Of the fine manufactures of Tiffany & Co., E. Howard & Co., Elgin Watch Co. and Waltham Watch Co. we have a complete assortment in ladies' and gents' sizes. Those contemplating purchases in this line will find it to their interest to inspect our goods.
J. P. STEVENS & CO., Jewelers,
34 Whitehall Street.
55 dec5 d4w

The Sheriff Race.

Atlanta and Fulton county are noted for their keen perception in exercising the free ballot. It is this fact which causes me to say a few words in reply to the recent puffery of other candidates than Mr. Castleberry.

There is no necessity of his asking anybody to "come down," for the people understand the question fully. The philosophy of this four-cornered race is, that the people are al ost unanimous for a change in this office and the good number of candidates reflect this sentiment. While this is shown, how can the people avoid having a minority candidate elected? Messrs. Perkerson and Wells represent one wing of the old ticket and Captain Whit Anderson, on the Wilson ticket, the other. So, in reality, Williford and Castleberry are the only bran new tickets in the field. Judge Wilson, who hasn't been living in Atlanta to help bear our burden of taxation, puts a solid claim on the country vote. Do the country people know whether he intends to remain with them hereafter or not? Ask him. Mr. M. T. Castleberry is a mechanic and has devoted his best days to our city. Mr. T. A. Morris is an old railroad engineer and ex-merchant. Mr. J. J. Meador is one of our oldest merchants and has helped wonderfully to build up our wholesale retail trade. Mr. Jno. H. Ellsworth is a mechanic and ex-railroad man par excellence. Mr. J. O. Harris (Uncle Jeems), the cleverest man in town, brings large experience to the office (being ex-sheriff.)

So, let Perkerson, Wells and Anderson modestly retire on their laurels, and let Judge Wilson make up his mind before another election whether he will live in the city or county. Unite solidly on Castleberry and do justice to some of our best representative men. They are entitled to our support this time and will receive it.
dec27 d1t FAIR PLAY.

—I propose to bet the man who asks questions over the fictitious signatures of three stars, as follows:
$50 that Richardson beats Holliday.
$25 that Richardson beats Collins.
These bets to be taken together. Name and money to be found at this office.
570 dec27 d1t

A CARD.

To the Public in General and those in Search of Furniture in Particular.

I will open, 27th and 28th December, (to-day and to-morrow), three car-loads all grade Chamber and Parlor Suites. These goods were bought 1st October for immediate shipment, which, owing to heavy contracts, were not shipped until a few days before the Holidays. My ware-rooms being full to overflowing I declined to receive these goods on my account and have just received wired instruction to close them out at

FORCED SALES.

If you want anything in this line or contemplate buying in the future—even one hundred years hence—it will well repay you to anticipate your wants. Now is the time for new house-keepers. This is the opportune time for dealers and all in search of Furniture. Come at once, as I intend to lose those shipments out by 1st January. This is the rarest opportunity ever offered in this city for buying all grades Furniture at merely a nominal price.

D. H. SNOOK,
7 and 9 Marietta street,
Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia.
571 dec27 d2t fri sun

Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia.
I propose to make my prices the sensation of Upper Georgia during Holiday week.
571 dec27 d2t fri sun P. H. SNOOK.

The Stylographic Pen.
This celebrated fountain pen has claimed our attention before, but now, after having tested its merits, we wish to recommend it to those who have writing to do in their business and unhesitatingly say that they will find it an acquisition in their labor never before realized. The ease and rapidity with which the work may be done are marvelous. The writing may be continued 16 to 24 hours and then the pen replenished in half a minute with ink. It is a lifetime pen—the metals being gold and irridium. No man who obtains this pen will regret his purchase. Lawyers, ministers, correspondents and business men will find the Stylographic invaluable. As a pocket pen it is perfect. Many business men in Atlanta can attest what we say. Mr. E. H. Caylor, who has introduced this pen, will be at the Kimball House for a few days longer, and such as have not yet obtained a pen will do themselves a great favor to get one before he leaves. We understand it canvassers are wanted in the south to sell this instrument. Mr. Caylor may be seen or addressed as above.

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.
Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

Of Interest to the Public.
Public speakers are often annoyed, and even seriously afflicted with an affection of the throat, which greatly hinders their efforts to entertain and instruct their hearers. A slight cold adds to the difficulty, and sometimes results disastrously unless efficient means be used to prevent. Every one knows the healing virtues of honey and tar, which are found in all cough syrups, but their strength and purity in the greatest Cough Medicine ever prepared. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs is found in Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, which, together with the golden treasure of the bee, contains the resinous balm yielded by the pine, combined with other materials as simple and efficient. Remember Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will cure your cough. Price 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co.; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&weowly

Christmas Goods!
At McBride's Kaga, Kiyoto and Nagasaki Porcelain Japanese Lacquer Ware, For Holiday and Bridal Presents. The most extensive stock ever brought to the South, at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 dly lo'l

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, at W. BOLLMANN'S, No. 10 Whitehall Street.
254 dec14 dtf

—The Gate City Guards will leave for LaGrange on Thursday on the one o'clock train. Members desiring tickets should call on J. F. Burke & Co. without delay.
539 dec24 d2t tues wed

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

E A Warwick, Central, SC; Miss Bullock, Tenn; J C Moore, Chattanooga; C E Lucas, Wilmington, N C; Bruce Cloud, Macon; R K Warring, Baltimore; Jas Atkins, Savannah; Saml Joseph, Cincinnati, O; W H Read, New York; Louis Sandheimer, Florida; T M Norwood, Savannah; C M Oakley, Cincinnati; W Lerman, New York; E Conger, Cincinnati; Frank Sale, Augusta; T J Lumpkin, Jno W Akin, Cartersville; J B Cheyla, Griffin; E F Harrison, S T Smith, St Louis; Mrs J N Pratt, Fairmount; C W Hoffman, Baltimore; O A Prince, G M McKinnon, H W Starnes, Savannah; Gabe Stern, New York; M J Tragwine, Hamburg; A J Land, Macon; W D Bandwich, Montgomery, Ala; S J Johnson, La Grange; D Ansemo, New Orleans; Sam Welder, Raleigh, N C; Milton Nobles, Miss Fannie Burt, Miss Amy Lee, Miss Grace Page, Mrs George A Florance, Mr George A Florance, Sam E Ryan, J E Summers, A Schwartz, Harry Wentworth, J H Ready, Harry Mack, W B Long, L W Wright, F E Coop, W C Anderson—Milton Nobles's Dramatic Company; J E Tiller, Greenville; Ben E Green, Dalton; J F Snyder, Cincinnati; J S Black and wife, Wilmington, N C; S D Crawford, Hampton, Ga; Mrs J R Bowie and family, Louisiana; Mrs J W Murrell, Covington, Ga; George Lyon, DeKalb, Ga; T J Millon, Kentucky; P Ambs, St Louis; D P Nelson, Jonesboro, Ga; J G Smith and Son, Barnesville; Ed F Sisson, J L Sublet, Chastanooga; A A Galler, Texas; L B Morrison, Chattanooga; J H Snyder, Cincinnati; J S Black and wife, Wilmington, N C; S D Crawford, Hampton, Ga; Mrs J R Bowie and family, Louisiana; Mrs J W Murrell, Covington, Ga; George Lyon, DeKalb, Ga; T J Millon, Kentucky; P Ambs, St Louis; D P Nelson, Jonesboro, Ga; J G Smith and Son, Barnesville; Ed F Sisson, J L Sublet, Chastanooga; A A Galler, Texas; L B Morrison, Chattanooga; J H Newton, Athens, Ga; J B Cleveland, Cincinnati; J T Gallagher, Louisville; D K Lance, Cleveland, Tenn; Will Haynes, John Randall, Mrrietta; R P Douglas, Richmoud; C P Barnay, Louisville, Kentucky.

Kimball House.

L Landreth, Philadelphia; T B Baily, North Carolina; Louis Lanneard, Louisville; F C Haxxord, New York; Miss Iday Fell, Bloomington, Ill; William Williamson, Homer, Ga; W J Johnson, Spartanburg; J K Johnson, Richmond; S K Lambert, St Louis; H M Peck, Griffin; H Cragg, Covington; Robert B Can, Addison; C F Alrich, New York; Edward Conkey, Miss Mabel Dean, Miss Ella Dean, Boston; T J Evans, Augusta; J C Andrews, Spencer H Gall, New York; C F Kiser, jr, Baltimore; F Tupper and wife, Richmond; Miss Boyce, Isadore Myer, Louisville; John J Jamison, Miss Emma Jamison, Richmond; J C Hudson and wife, Jonesboro; Edgar Buckner, Miss Mamie Baker, Charleston; Frank George, Gainesville; Margis Lew, Kentucky; Vanus, Florida; Hamilton Payne, Mobile; F E Hynes, Cincinnati; J W Akin, J T Lumpkin, Cartersville; Mrs E C Copeland, child and Miss Della Copeland, Alabama; James P Boyce